Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,503—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1813

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4090	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7856	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	3198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7856	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	3198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,920	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 150

Steamers for CORFU leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BADOUKHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,766	16th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,151	17th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mias	5,095	21st Jan.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 30, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILA	A. Gaviano	5,000	5th Jan., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. [illegible] months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Brindisi or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay of their weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

P. BISAGNO from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 31st December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and sold. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application,

BOMBAY: 12, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KILA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Jatch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KIANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 5th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah and Basra, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GADA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR SYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 5th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KRBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 5th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHLKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 5th January.

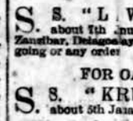
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly spartures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1898.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

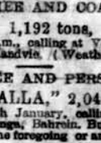
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSELLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan, 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899
NARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
ALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Street the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 12th Jan, 1899.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

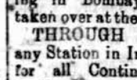
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Building, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 5,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay

REQUISITES FOR THE TABLE.

SUPERIOR

DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN CO.

New Goods of Excellent Design, and in the well-known quality and unapproachable finish of this celebrated House.

TABLE CLOTHS AND SERVIETTES
Ready Dressed for Use.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
EXTRA QUALITY.

ELECTRO-PLATE,

Imported from the leading Manufacturers in Sheffield, London, and of guaranteed strength and quality.

SPOONS AND FORKS, A SPECIALITY.

FINEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

TREACHER & Co. are SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated Cavendish Cutlery, which they can confidently recommend as superior in temper and quality and in general excellence.

IN IVORY AND AFRICAINE HANDLES.

STANDARD
CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

SPECIAL LISTS, WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS, SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS
NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
ICE PUDDINGS.
ICE CREAMS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS
CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ITALIAN CAKES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
DRY CHESTNUTS.
MARRONS GLACEES.
FRUIT IN SYRUP.
COOKED YORK HAMS.
ITALIAN SALAMI.
ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zoona Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR."

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIRTIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE.....per lb.	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10 0
ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 0 0		

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PALACE OF JEWELS.

GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS AND ALBERT NECKLACES.
LOCKETS AND CROSSES.
BROOCHES.
EARRINGS AND EAR STUDS.
BRACELETS AND BANGLES.
SIGNET AND KEEPER RINGS.
WEDDING AND JEWELLED RINGS.
SCARF RINGS AND PINS.
STUDS, SOLITAIRES, LINKS.
CHARMS, PENCIL CASES.
BELTS, TIARAS.
JEWELLED ORNAMENTS, HAT PINS.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
GOLD AND SILVER BUCKLES.
PERFUME AND SALTS BOTTLES.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
TROWELS.
PRIZE CUPS AND MUGS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
TRIPLE ELECTROPLATE.
FANCY OAK WARE GOLD MOUNTED POCKET PURSES.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
PIANOS.
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

THE EXHIBITION OF XMAS JEWELLERY at MARCKS and Co.'s ESTABLISHMENT this year will be found in striking contrast to the general designs met with elsewhere. All their show cases are full to overflowing with the most exquisitely designed articles of adornment suitable for Western and Eastern tastes. A feature of destructiveness, originality, delicacy of workmanship and a neatness in every detail are apparent at a glance in all their productions, evidencing a careful study of plants and animal life and an appreciation of colour effects by the manufacturers.

The matter of PRICE has been carefully considered in the marking of all articles, and MARCKS and Co., Ltd., being actual buyers and manufacturers invite comparison of prices, quality for quality with any establishment in Bombay.

The supply of English and Swiss Watches for selection in Gold, Silver and Metal Cases, is the most extensive in the world. The display embraces every form a Watch can be suitably worn in that it is possible to conceive.

In Silver Ware, Electroplate, Oak-cabinet ware and other fancy goods the supply has been carefully selected and in the fullest anticipation of them Customers wants and pleasures.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAPHAEL TUCK'S FINE ART
CALENDARS FOR 1899.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Shakspeare, each	0 12	Fowls on Sea-Saw, each	1 4
The Maypole, each	1 4	Music Hath Charms, each	1 4
Sweet Memories, each	1 4	The Dancing Girl (Movable), each	1 4
Precious Pearls, each	1 4	Pretty Poll (Movable), each	1 4
Leaves from His Garden, each	1 4	Pansies for Thoughts, each	1 4
Garlands of Grace, each	1 4	Shining Hours (Peacock with Movable Tail), each	1 4
Dog and Cat, each	1 4	Bicycle Carnival (Movable), each	1 4
Polly (Moves Head and Wings), each	1 4	Daily Truths	0 12

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

FORT, BYCULLA AND CUMBALLA HILL, ALSO AT POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY

TO VICTIMS OF DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION

THE EVIL CONSEQUENCES of these distressing complaints are familiar in every grade of Society, and man, an otherwise healthy person becomes a martyr to them for want of a Reliable Remedy.

PROMPT CURE is usually effected in mild and recent cases by a few dose of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,

which also gives relief to those whose sufferings have extended over many years, and who have almost abandoned hope of a cure. The Company possess many most remarkable testimonials to the efficacy of this Remedy.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PURE LINSEED OIL

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"
CALCUTTA.

Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.

FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

AS
A HAIR PRESERVER,
A HAIR RESTORER,
A HAIR DRESSING,
A HAIR STRENGTHENER,
A HAIR CLEANSER,
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
STANDS UNRIVALLED.
A VEGETABLE COMPOUND PURELY.

No Injurious or Dangerous Chemical, Mineral or Animal Substance enters into its composition—yet it does its work perfectly.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Gazaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Clients. Horses Shod on the most approved principles by Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15.) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY:

"AVAUNT PERPLEXITY"—Shakespeare.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL FOR 1899.

A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN AND TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Cash or V.-P. P., Rs. 2-10.

The aim of "Hazell's Annual" is to provide a groundwork of all necessary facts relating to every department of human activity, and built upon that foundation a record of the progress made in each department during the year. Thus the book is in an especial manner suited to the needs of the time, and contains in a concise and handy form vast stores of information, such as can nowhere else be found collected together. It is the busy man's Vade Mecum in Politics, Commerce, Science, Literature, Music, Art, The Drama, Biography, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Colonial Affairs, Military and Naval Matters, the Labour Movements, and numberless other subjects.

READY JANUARY 10.

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC.

Paper Covers, 440 Pages, Annas 12,
Half-Bound, 700 Pages, Rs. 1-14.

THE BEST,
THE MOST COMPLETE,
THE CHEAPEST, and
MOST USEFUL ALMANAC IN EXISTENCE.

DIARIES:—Editions for 1899 of Letts's Original and Unrivalled Diaries. Scribbling and Commercial, Office and Pocket Diaries.

COMPLETE LIST FREE ON APPILCATION.

CHATRE'S
NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.
GRAND SENSATIONAL OPENING PERFORMANCE.
ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH JANUARY, 1899,
IN THE CIRCUS TENT ON THE ESPLANADE,
EXHIBITION OF HIGHLY TRAINED ANIMALS.
ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS AND LADY ARTISTS.

SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM,
BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.
Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.
PRICE OF ADMISSION: As. 8.

NOTICE.

WE beg to advise you that we have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS in our own name at following address, and have APPOINTED as MANAGER Mr. S. B. LAM, who, for many years, has had the charge of our business formerly worked through Agents.

HOLLAND & MOSS, LD.
Jaha Mahal, Dean Lane.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFERS are invited for the MACHINERY and PLANT of the Bahoola Tank Road Ice Factory. Particulars can be obtained on the premises.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1898.

WE have been THIS DAY APPOINTED AGENTS of the YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD., and are now prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

FRAMJEE SONS & CO.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS IN WEEK-DAY LOCAL TRAINS

ON and from MONDAY, the 2nd January 1899, the UP LOCAL TRAINS now starting from Virar at 8-3, Borivli at 9-1 and Bandra at 9-32 will leave those stations at 7-55, 9-0 and 9-40 respectively and arrive at Colaba at 9-12, 10-17 and 10-52 instead of 9-37, 10-20 and 10-25 as at present.

Detailed timings at intermediate stations may be ascertained from the Time-Tables exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 29th December 1898.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

In supersession of this office Notice, dated 23rd inst., it is notified for information of the PUBLIC that the first section of the Tapti Valley Railway will be OPENED for passenger and other coaching traffic on and from TUESDAY next the 3rd January 1899.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th December 1898.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

Indents Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil Officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church. Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) reopen the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,353 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The Grounds are 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examination.

For prospectus, etc., apply to
THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

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OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
OVERLAND MAIL.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,
INCLUDING POSTAGE, £1-10-4.

THE only NEWSPAPER now PUBLISHED in LONDON for DESPATCH by the WEEKLY INDIAN MAILS, which is devoted to intelligence and topics specially affecting the INDIAN SERVICES and RESIDENTS in the East.

Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, sunjrs, cabinets, glass ware, crockery, table ornaments, fret work machine,
1 gold open-faced watch,
1 double door English iron safe,
1 make any square piano by Soundy,
1 large aviary with valuable birds such as canaries, &c.,
1 lot plateware, consisting of cruets, biscuit boxes, corkscrews, tea and coffee service breakfast cruets, butter dishes, tea pots, knives, spoons, etc.
1 Lot Easts.

On account of the concerned—
V, 4'3, B 1-1 4—4 cases stoves and woks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light victoria in good order,
1 strong office shigram,
1 four-wheeled dogcart, nearly new,
1 double-seated brougham,
1 Lady's and 3 Gent's brand-new pneumatic bicycles,
1 new gent's pneumatic "Falcon" bicycle,
1 black pony, gives 3 1-2 seers of milk,
and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BORAH BAZAAR STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Nowrojee Framjee Makeshaian, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Bai Bhicajee, widow of Jamsetjee Cooverjee Ghadially, and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Ghadially, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of October 1894 the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 457, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 10, situate at and fronting on the east side of Borah Bazaar Street in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Borah Bazaar Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage belonging to the premises, on the north by Hanuman Lane, and on the south by the house of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Kuka, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagor's, but now in the possession of the mortgagee, Nowroji Framji Mikeshaian.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Cowasjee Soortee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1897, the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the shed, messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,056 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 535 and 536, and new No. 1407, and survey Nos. 6-5311, and which said shed, messuage and tenement are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 2232 and 2242, and Street No. 6 to 16, and which premises are bounded on the north by a public passage leading to Frimbuck Parsharam Street, on the south partly by the property formerly of Curson Mohanjee and now of Cassum Mahomed Khoja, and partly by the vacant ground formerly of Jeewanjee Hormusjee and now of Canjee Shama, on the east by the property formerly of Rustomjee Nowrojee Cappasia and now of Manchersha Sorabjee Coopta, and on the west by a public passage leading to the said Falkland Road, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, on the northern side of the said Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 90, and new No. 135.88, and new Survey Nos. 3455, 3152 and 3454, and which said messuage, tenement, and building are assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Ward No. 225 and Street No. 31, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the property formerly of Kessow Ratna and now of Lladhur Cullianjee, on the south, by the property of Poonumchund Panalal, on the east, partly by the passage leading to the said Falkland Road and partly by the property of the said Kessow Ratna and others, and on the west, by the property formerly of Hajee Sulleman and now Haloo Cassum Dawood, and which said firstly and secondly described premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Soortee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 2nd January, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Gordhandas Ghanshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookundas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1878, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,736 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by yards of others lands, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west by the said Khatarwaly lane, on the south by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and on the north by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and others, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 2nd January, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Soaifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, B. V. C. Works, Ranachar, Bengal.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turned-up Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazgon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillip and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Hamhart Row.

VOICE from Madras. C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Envy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—"I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since . . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OLD MUSICAL BOXES of all kinds repaired by replacing new Combs and new barrels' charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6. Quarterly Re. 1 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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BANKS.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of arisen the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Room, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 20,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 5(000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BIANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates or collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchange.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Lp.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandlay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF GENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, commencing 14th March, 1899. 61 Prizes offered. For prospectus, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY,

OPENING OF THE BALASORE-CUTTACK-BARANG SECTION FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 10th January, 1899, the section BALASORE to CUTTACK and BARANG will be OPENED for goods traffic.

At Barang the Bengal-Nagpur Railway joins the East Coast Railway which opens the direct route between Calcutta and Madras, by a combined steamer and Railway service via Kola Riverside. The steamer service between Calcutta Armenian Ghat and Kola Riverside Station is by the rivers Hoogly and Rooparain and is worked by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company. Managing Agents Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., 38 Strand, Calcutta. The rest of the route is by Railway, and as this route will be about 75 miles shorter, the rates will be much reduced.

Information regarding rates, etc., can be obtained from Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., the District Traffic Superintendents, Khargpur, Chakardharpore, Bilaspur and Nagpur and the undersigned.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, the 25th December, 1898.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager Warora Colliery up to 2 P.M. on 31st January 1899 for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the financial year 1899-1900.

Forms of Tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied may be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee per set.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for supply of stores."

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Apply to the
MANAGER, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 2nd December, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

POPERTY OF BRIG.-GENERAL CURTEIS, BANGALORE, GOING HOME.

	Rs.
B. m. g., well bred. SHOWY, regularly ridden on grade, fit for immediate work, broken to Harness ..	1000
Br. g. g., about 15 hands, well bred, fast trotter, apt in Harness, a smart HORSE, suitable for Dog-Cart	400
Ch. B. H. about 14 hands, very good action, quiet, [bieved by owner to be a perfect lady's hack] broken to harness	500
BROUGHAM, English-built, for one or pair, light, quite a smart carriage, dark blue picked out with yellow, in good order, pole and shafts	600
T. Cart (sometimes called PHARTON in this country) finish-built, easy running, India-rubber tyres, in good order, dark blue picked out with yellow, shafts and pole	600
STAFF SADDLE, not much used. Valets in good order	30
MILITARY BRIDLE, breast plate, rope, for General Officer	20
Ditto	20
PIANO, Semi-grand, Trichord, by Kouisch, specially made for India, expensive Piano, in very good condition, oil cover and tin-lined case included	700

The above descriptions may perhaps be of use to intending purchasers, but are no warranty.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILKHUSH JUNG ABDUL HUI the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th January next and is made under to terms of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of September, 1894:—

LOT No. 1.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,41 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and sitting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane Church Lane, Horse Lane and Tea Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenantat a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

LOT No. 2.

The leaseholdpremises known as "The Esplanade Hotel" situate adjoinin Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 26th day of August 1857 at a yearly rental of Rupees 924, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease,

LOT No. 3.

The preiss known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or The Esplade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombe held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1886, subject the terms and conditions of the said lease.

The wholef these properties afford a good opportunity for investme by Capitalists and are well known as being amongst themost valuableproperties in Bombay.

The Vendo reserve the light of subdividing the properties in one more lots or C Sale by private Contract and also advise h different date to the one abovementioned.

Particulars to be the Title nd income and profits of these properties to be obtained o application to the Auctioneers or to Messr Roughton and Lyrne, Solicitors for the Mortgees, at the Offices in Tamarind Lane, Bombay—Dated this 10th day December, 188.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Mortgagees Solicitors.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS
BMBAY AND CALCUTTA
SOLEAGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLN
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,
CIGARETTES —
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED
goods fond affected at any time
replace at shortest notice
All inquiies to be referred to
J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
426, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAPH:—66, anning Street, Calcutta.

THE LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADINGCASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS me in VERSE, after the manner of Bon other great Poe, by W. H. H. PHOE, Rs. 1-4 Postage Extra. To be had this Office.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 2-3m., 2-17a. Low water, 8-11m., 7-55a.
Banks closed: New Year Holidays.
Proclamation Parades, 7-30 a.m.
An Address by Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, at 7-30 a.m. in the Free Church, and 5-30 p.m., in the Framjee Hall, Dhobi-Talao.
Telegraph Recreation Club Dance, Telegraph Quarters, Esplanade.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

CRICKET.

Lord Sandhurst's team v. Mofussil Team.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore China and Japan per extra Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.

REV. F. B. MEYER IN BOMBAY.—The Rev. F. B. Meyer of London, will address two meetings this day; 7-30 a.m., in the Free Church, Waudby Road: at 5-30 p.m. in the Framji Hall, Dhobi Talao. Open free to all.

BURNT WHILE COOKING.—Busidabai, a Mahomedan girl, aged thirteen years, employed as a cook in the service of a Mahomedan at Dadur, while engaged in cooking, was accidentally burnt by her clothes catching a light from the fire-place. Before the flames could be put out, she was so severely burnt as to necessitate her removal to the J. J. Hospital.

THEFT AT MORLAND ROAD.—Kharambai, a Mahomedan woman, residing on the first storey of a house at Morland Road, reported to the police on Friday night, that during her absence from home, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. that day, some one opened the lock on the front door with a duplicate key, and having entered the place, made off with gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 463, and Rs. 50 in cash. Complainant's servant was entrusted with the key of the particular door.

BURGLARY AT BABULLA TANK ROAD.—Damsing Mookansing, a Purdasee bill-collector, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at Babulla Tank Road, locked up his room on Thursday afternoon and went to his master's place of residence at Girgaum. On returning to his own place about three hours afterwards complainant found the lock on the door missing and on entering the room discovered gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 390 and Rs. 500 in cash had been stolen from a box, the lock on which was found to be forced open.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—"The Young Men's Temperance Association" was arranged by the members of the Y. M. T. Association, for the Christmas holidays. The singing entertainment came off successfully on Thursday night, at 10 p.m. Kashiji and Bachuji Kolwalkareen were engaged for the occasion. The verandah where the singing took place was very nicely decorated and illuminated. Messrs. S. B. Dharadhar, S. K. Nayak and Jamsetji Bomanji Moolaferozs took much pains in decorating the verandah. Singing commenced at 10 p.m. and ended at 4 a.m. the next day. Refreshments, coffee, &c., were provided at 1 a.m. All thanks are due to Mr. Pranjivandas Shevakial who takes much interest in the affairs of the association.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—On Saturday afternoon Inspector Sanderson charged Mrs. Van Tassel, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplande Police Court, with being drunk and disoderly at noon on that day. The police officer informed the magistrate that accused was brought to him by a gharriwalla. She was then drunk. She was in the habit of driving in a gharry and then quarrelling over the fare with the driver. The Inspector advised her to sleep in the chowky as she was drunk. Being questioned by the Court whether she had any means of subsistence, she replied that her husband was at Secundrabad. The magistrate ordered her to be sent to the workhouse advising her to communicate with her husband in the meantime.

A GUJARATI CALENDAR.—The proprietor of the "Duftar Ashkara" Press has presented to the reader of his weekly paper, the "Rast-Goftar," a Gujarat hanging calendar, the borders of which are artistically ornamented with a variety of designs. In the centre of the calendar is a copy of the Nusservanji Manekji Petit Public Hall of Bombay, designed by Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality. The building, when completed, will be an acquisition to the group which adorns the locality about Flori Bunder and Victoria Railway station. In addition to the usual information contained in a sheet almanac, it gives items of commercial interest and those useful at the trader's counter. It reflects credit on the printing capabilities of the native press.

UPSHOT OF ILL-FEELING.—Shaik Hoosain Shaik Raja, a Mahomedan, residing at Tardeo, was, at half past 11 o'clock on the night of the 28th ultimo, going along the Bapty Road, in company of two other Mahomedans when he was abused by one Abdulla. Immediately after, one Mustan Ismail made a rush on the complainant and struck him with a stick across the face, causing a fracture of the left jaw. The police had the injured man removed to the J. J. Hospital, and arrested the accused. The police inquiries showed that the assault was the upshot of an ill-feeling existing between Abdula and complainant. The accused Mustan was on Friday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, with causing grievous hurt to complainant. The case was remanded.

OUR INDIAN AND COLONIAL FORCES.—The enterprising proprietor has distributed to the readers of the *Rast Goftar* a book of pictures, intended for children containing coloured plates showing the uniforms worn by the Cavalry, the Mounted Police, the Artillery, the Infantry, the Volunteers, and other branches of the armed service, as used in India and the British colonies and possessions. The pictures are faithfully executed if we judge by the specimens given of the Bombay and Indian arms and accoutrements and mounted forces. Those likenesses which most strike the Indians are the South African Horse, Natal Carbineers, Cape Town Highlanders, Gold Coast Constabulary, Sierra Leone Royal Artillery, North Borneo Dyak Police, Australian Mounted Rifles, &c. The book affords to the general reader an insight of the different uniforms as worn by their armed force in the British dominions all over the world.

A CAPTAIN LOST AT SEA.—The s.s. Newstead which arrived in the harbour on Saturday from New York, left that port on the 16th November last, in command of Captain R. Dyers, who was washed overboard on the 20th November, four days after the vessel had left that port. Captain Dyers, who was on his watch gave over the charge to his chief officer at 6 p.m., on the same day and left for his cabin. There was a strong gale blowing, and it is believed he lost his balance and was washed overboard unobserved. His absence was not noticed till the next morning at 6 a.m., when he could not be found. The chief officer took charge of the vessel, and proceeded to St. Michaels' (Azores) for coal, whence he wired to the owners informing them of the mishap that had taken place. The owners at once sant Captain C. Transom, who joined the vessel at Port Said and took over charge of the same from the Chief Officer, and brought the vessel to Bombay.

SORCERY AND SWINDLING.—Krishna Soobans, a domestic servant employed in service of one Esubally Heptulla and residing in his master's premises in Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, reported to the police on Thursday last, that about two months and a half ago, he was induced by three men named Balkrishna Narayen, Balla Bhyrao and Sambhoo Kainoo to part with Rs. 400, in consideration of receiving a large sum, viz., Rs. 2,000, which was to be divided between him and the three men. The latter further stated that one Gopaldass wanted to get rid of one Narandass, who was alleged to have been carrying on an intrigue with his (Gopaldass's) wife, and that in the event of their being successful in killing Narandass by sorcery, Gopaldass would pay them as a reward Rs. 2,000. The accused failed in their nefarious enterprise and consequently the complainant did not get the sum promised to him and was swindled out of his money. The police enquiries showed that the case was a true one, and a sum of Rs. 58 was found in the possession of the first accused Balkrishna. The three accused will be charged before a Magistrate with cheating and abetment of the offence.

ASSAULTING SHIP'S OFFICERS AT THE HIGH SEAS.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mirkhan Tarakhan and Mirdad Kilal, firemen on board the steam ship Arabia, were charged by Inspector Mynn with assaulting Mr. William Ramsay, second Engineer, and George Parker, a boilermaker, respectively, of that vessel. Mr. Ramsay in his evidence stated that he had frequently to find fault with both the accused. The witness went to the stoke-hole and saw Mirkhan sitting there. He told him to get up, when accused rushed at him and flung up a large lump of coal, threw it at his face. The accused then picked up a shovel and made an attempt to strike witness, but the latter dodged out of the way. The accused followed him and struck him several violent blows. Parker, the stoke-maker, ran to his assistance, and in an attempt to wrench the shovel away the from accused they came to the ground, the accused and Parker falling on the top of him. The second accused and some others came up and witness and Parker were cleared out of the stoke-hole. Parker was struck on the head by the second accused Mirdad with a shovel. Parker in his evidence stated that the blow dealt by the second was a heavy one and delivered from behind. He also said that Mr. Ramsey had assaulted Mirkhan, his brother. The Magistrate remarked that the satisfaction expressed by the second Engineer with the work done by the accused was [not sufficient cause to provoke the accused. From an entry in the log book it appeared that the first accused was convicted in London for continued disobedience. His Worship sentenced both the accused to six months' rigourous imprisonment.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WINTER OILSEEDS.

THE first general memorandum on the Winter oilseeds crop of the season 1898-99 reads:—

The area sown with linseed in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces is larger than it was in 1897, but it is still below the average. The condition of the crop is generally good. In Berar and Hyderabad the area is about 3 per cent less than the acreage of last year, and the yield will be poor, being estimated at 69 per cent of a full crop for Hyderabad and 50 per cent for Berar. The area under rapeseed in the Punjab was last year more than 50 per cent above the average, but the deficient rainfall has reduced this year's area by 39 per cent. Insufficient rain is also the cause of a decrease in Sind, but the condition of the crop is good. In Bombay the area under rapeseed is expected to be about the same as last year, and the condition varies from fair to good. In the North-Western Provinces rapeseed like linseed has been sown over a larger area than last year, and the prospects, though dependent on the winter rains, are good. The following is a summary of the provincial reports: The reports received from Bombay are incomplete, sowings being still in progress at the date of report (5th December).

Linseed.—The area sown in Gujarat is larger than that of last year but smaller than the average. Sowings continue and the crop is in fair condition. In the Deccan where sowings were incomplete on the date of report, the area is considerably below the average, but it is expected to exceed the area sown last year when food and fodder crops were largely grown on account of the famine. The rain was seasonable and sufficient, but the cloudy weather has slightly affected the crop in Khandesh. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is fairly good. The area in the Karnatak for which information is incomplete is also below the average. The rains of November were beneficial, but more rain was needed particularly in South Karnatak. The crop is said to be in good condition, except in Belgaum and parts of Bijapur where it is middling.

Rapeseed.—In Gujarat the area is expected to be about the same as that sown last year. The condition of the crop is fair in Baroda and Ahmedabad, and elsewhere good. In Sind the area has decreased in consequence of insufficient rain and low inunda ion. The crop is said to be in good condition. In Berar the area placed under linseed is estimated at 155,783 acres, which is 3½ per cent smaller than the area reported for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is ascribed to the failure of late rains. Want of moisture in the soil is generally felt, and the recent cloudy weather has not improved prospects. The yield is not expected to exceed 50 per cent of a normal crop. In the Central Provinces linseed is sown earlier than wheat, and the sudden cessation of the monsoon has not therefore affected the linseed crop so much as wheat. The area sown in Chhattisgarh and the Nagpur country is estimated to be larger than that sown last year. Germination has been fairly successful, except in Nagpur, Wardha, and Chanda. Some damage has been done to the seedlings by the abnormal heat early in the month. The prospects are good in Chhattisgarh and the northern districts, but in the Nagpur country the yield will be relatively poor. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area placed under linseed and rapeseed is estimated to be larger than last year's but 10 per cent below the average. With abundant moisture, when the crop was sown, it has germinated successfully and its condition is good; but the winter rains are needed to improve prospects. In the Punjab the area sown with rapeseed is estimated at 679,400 acres which is 39 per cent below the area sown last year, but this area was 53 per cent, in excess of the average. The decrease is due to insufficient rain. In Assam the sowings of mustard are less extensive than last year and below the average, owing to the late subsidence of the floods. The crop is said to be in fair condition. In Hyderabad the area sown with linseed is estimated at 425,952 acres, which is 2·7 per cent. smaller than in 1897. The decrease is due to the late arrival of the monsoon. The yield is estimated at 69 per cent, of an average crop, but since this estimate was framed the rains of November have improved prospects. A small area of 7,720 acres has been placed under rapeseed and mustard, and the yield is returned at 35 per cent, of a full crop.

INDIGO.

THE Final General Memorandum on the Indigo Crop of the season is as under:—

This summary includes the final reports on the crop in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Madras.

According to the latest report received from the North Western Provinces and Oudh and published on the 19th October, 235,519 acres were sown with indigo, this area being smaller than last year's area and the average by 37·5 and 33 per cent respectively. The season was not favourable, and the yield was estimated at about 23,410 cwt., being nearly 30 per cent less than the yield of 1897 and 23 per cent below the average.

In Lower Bengal, the Punjab and Madras the season was generally unfavourable, but it was favourable in North Bihar which is expected to yield an average crop. The area sown in these provinces and the yield, as far as reported, are shewn below:—

	Acres.	Cwt.
Average of five years ending 1896	1,146,780	178,874
1897	962,200	129,107
1898	743,160	111,954

The total area and yield for all the provinces in which indigo is extensively grown amount to 976,619 acres and 138,370 cwt. The area is 27 per cent less than it was last year and 33 per cent below the average, and the yield is 17 per cent smaller than the yield of 1897 and 35 per cent below the average. The contraction in the area under indigo in Madras, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab is partly attributed to the low prices realised for the dye in 1897.

The exports of indigo from the chief ports in each of the last six years were (in cwt.)—

	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98
From Calcutta	61,737	76,388	106,830	111,714	109,901	71,384
" Madras	45,912	40,852	43,498	60,736	41,629	47,396
" Bombay	11,838	9,813	7,453	7,330	8,677	9,631
" Karachi	3,112	2,422	4,053	5,870	8,195	4,990

During the first eight months (April to November) of this year and the preceding four years, the exports were (in cwt.)—

1894-95	31,599
1895-96	43,437
1896-97	39,261
1897-98	33,542
1898-99	33,509

The reports received from Bengal, the Punjab, and Madras are summarised below:—

In Bengal the area sown with indigo is estimated at 508,600 acres, being nearly 4 per cent smaller than in 1897 and 15 per cent below the average. The decrease is chiefly in Purnea (22,000 acres) and is attributed to the late scarsity and insufficient deposit of silt in some diara land. The season was favourable for the crop in North Bihar except in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Durbhanga where the floods of September caused some damage to the second cuttings. The crop suffered from excessive rain in North Bhagalpur and in all districts of Lower Bengal except Nadia and Rajshahi. The five districts of North Bihar return an average crop, but the districts of Lower Bengal are expected to yield only 72 per cent of an average crop. Taking the province as a whole the yield is estimated at about 88 per cent of a normal crop against 61 per cent in 1897.

The estimates of the outturn framed by the district officers give 30,000 maunds for the Bengal districts and 79,000 mauds for the Bihar districts. After making due allowance for the native-grown indigo, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture would reduce the official estimate for the Bengal districts to about 25,000 maunds; and for the Bihar districts he would accept as accurate Messrs. Baines & Co.'s estimate of 74,000 maunds which was prepared by them from reliable information.

In the Punjab the actual area placed under indigo in the seven districts reported on is 47,200 acres, being a decrease of more than 50 per cent on the area sown in 1897 and the average of the preceding five years. The falling off is general except in Dera Ghazi Khan and is chiefly due to the unfavourable season. The reduced profit to the cultivators caused by the fall in prices has also tended to contract the cultivation of indigo on irrigated land. The yield is estimated at 8,263 cwt., being about 52 per cent less than in 1897 and 54 per cent below the average.

In Madras the area sown up to the end of November was 149,500 acres, or 42 per cent smaller than the area of last year and 59 per cent below the average The area for the year is estimated to reach 187,300 acres. This large decrease is attributed to the unfavourable rains and the substitution of food crops for indigo on account of the low prices realised for the dye. The crop is generally in fair condition. The yield for the presidency is estimated at 74 per cent of an average crop, giving an outturn of 30,940 cwt. This is a little less than half of last year's yield and 65 per cent below the average of the preceding five years.

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THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

Ladies and Gentlemen, turning again to the words of that touching appeal in the letter of my correspondent, it is *because* we are friends to British Rule, it is *because* all our highest hopes of the future, and not our hopes only but the hopes of generations to come, are indissolubly bound up with the continuance of that rule, with the strengthening and the bettering of that rule, with the removal of all and every cause which may tend to the weakening of that rule, that we speak out, and point the impolicy, the unwisdom, yea the danger of the recent course of administrative and legislative proceedings, that we are trying to the best of our power—alas so limited—to induce the authorities, and the great body of justice-loving and generous-minded Englishmen, both here and in England, to withdraw from that course, and find the path of safety, of honour, of mutual advantage and the truest and the most abiding glory, in going forwards in fearless confidence, trusting the people, extending the bounds of freedom, not forging new fetters but gradually removing those that exist, not taking away, but adding to, the rights of the people, helping on the cause of India's regeneration with the passionate longing and the loving ardour that comes from consciousness of a duty and a solemn responsibility from on high. The educated classes of India are the friends and not the foes of England, her natural and necessary allies in the great work that lies before her. As in their hearty, devoted and loving co-operation that the welfare and the progress of the country so largely depends. All that they ask for is that England should be true to herself, that she should not forget the teachings of her history and the traditions of her past, that British Rule should be conducted on British principles, and not on Russian methods. Is this, Ladies and Gentlemen, sedition, or is it the highest homage which India can pay to England, the dawning of that glorious day, proudest in the history of England foreseen as in a vision by Macaulay, when instructed in European knowledge we might ask for the blessings of European institutions. The educated classes wish and long for the strengthening and not the loosening of the bond which unites the two countries, and which is the guarantee not only of order but of progress; and they look forwards to the time when they too can claim the rights and share the glories of citizenship in the proudest Empire that the world has ever seen. Let it be the part of wisdom, of prudent statesmanship and political foresight, to foster and not to crush this feeling; to extend the hand of fellowship and loving, ministering help, and not hurl insults or the weapons and methods of coercion which wound but can not heal.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Brother-Delegates, the Indian National Congress has been described, and rightly described, as the noblest achievement and a crown of glory for British Rule in India. And yet how great has been the ignorance, how gross the misrepresentations which have from time to time assailed it. I will not notice these misrepresentations of ignorance and prejudice. They have often been noticed before. But if it is at times disheartening to find this great movement, which ought to have been welcomed as a valued help, subjected to unworthy attacks, let us remember that this has been the fate of every great movement which has made for human progress or human welfare. It is cheering, on the other hand, to find ample recognition of the aims and the work of the Congress from many quarters. I might quote the opinions of many high authorities, but I will content myself with placing before you thegenerous testimony of one eminent man. Sir Richard Garth, a good Conservative, who, I believe, was a Conservative Member of Parliament before he came out to hold the exalted office of Chief Justice of Bengal, said a few years ago, replying to an attack which had been made on the Congress: "I will tell you what they have done. They have dared to think for themselves; and not only for themselves, but for the millions of poor ignorant people who compose our Indian Empire. They have been content to sacrifice their own interests, and to brave the displeasure of Government in order to lend a helping hand to those poor people. They have had the courage and the patriotism to denounce abuses which have disgraced our Indian rule for years past, which have been condemned by public opinion in India and in England, and to which the Indian Government appear to cling with a tenacity which seems utterly inexplicable. They have dared to propose reforms which, despite the resistance of the Government, have been approved by Parliament, and to endeavour to stay that fearful amount of extravagance which has been going on in India for years past, and has been the means, as some of our best and wisest counsellors consider, of bringing our Eastern Empire to the verge of bankruptcy." May the blessing which is the portion of those who lift up their voice for the weak of this world and help on the cause of the helpless, attend Sir Richard Garth in his retirement for this manly and noble vindication of the Congress against the misrepresentation, based on ignorance, of many in high place; for his strong words of condemnation, spoken with the experience and the authority of a position highest in the land, of the miserable system which combines judicial and executive functions in the same officer and which of late has been further extended by our Government, and for his many other services to the cause of the people of India! And permit me, Brother-Delegates, in this wish to include the many other noble-hearted Englishmen—their number is not few, and their number, Ladies and Gentlemen, is growing every year and pretty fast—who have lent their generous advocacy to the cause of the National Congress and to the cause of Indian progress.

A DREAMER OF THE WEST.

Brother-Delegates, I read the other day, as no doubt many of you have done, a remarkable speech delivered in London by one of these noble-hearted Englishmen to whom I have referred, our good friend Professor Murison. In the course of that speech he said that "he looked forward to the time when they would have a Secretary of State and a Governor-General of India who would recognize clearly that it was impossible to govern the Indian Empire without the cordial co-operation of the Indian people, and who would send for the President of the National Congress, and say "Come, my friend, have we not both the same interests at heart? Are we not both men of affairs? Come, let us reason together." I see also from the report that this sentiment was loudly cheered. I think, Ladies and Gentlemen, after this we must no longer speak of the Dreamy East. It appears that there is a Dreamy West too, and Professor Murison is one of of its dreamers. I am afraid it will be a very long time before that dream of the Friendly Conference he speaks of will come true. Not that any Viceroy would not find it of advantage to consult any of the distinguished men who have preceded me in the Chair—I make, I *can* make absolutely no claim for myself—to take representatives of educated India into his confidence, and to enter into that partnership of cordial co-operation that our friend speaks of, but it is not, Ladies and Gentlemen, always good things or desirable things that are the things of this actual world.

SYMPATHY THE CURE.

Brother-Delegates, I trust I have made the situation created by recent proceedings sufficiently clear. It is one to cause anxiety to every friend of India and of England. But the remedy too is clear, and the narrative itself unfolds it. Sir Francis Maclean, the present Chief Justice of Bengal, is reported to have said at a meeting held at Calcutta, I believe early this year when the Sedition Bill was before the public, that "He had heard a great deal recently since coming to India of sedition and measures in connection with it; but it seemed to him the only rational way of putting down sedition was by sympathy, boundless sympathy with the people in their needs and their sufferings, and with their legitimate hopes and aspirations." These words deserve to be inscribed in letters of gold; and permit me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to offer to Sir Francis Maclean on your behalf our thanks for this noble utterance breathing the instincts of true statesmanship. Yes, it is sympathy, boundless sympathy with the people in their needs, and sympathy too with them in their legitimate aspirations that is wanted—and then from that sympathy will naturally come, as rain-drops from the descending cloud, the many measures that are required to promote their interests and redress their grievances. With truer knowledge and keener sympathy, many things will assume a different aspect, and our rulers will, if I may respectfully be permitted to say so, see things with new eyes. Then indeed will all the unrest that we have so much heard of, of late, vanish as before a magician's wand, as darkness before the rising sun. For, indeed, love and sympathy work miracles in the political, no less than in the moral or spiritual world. There can be no surer or firmer foundation for earthly power than the affection and confidence of its subjects. I have quoted the Chief Justice of Bengal, let me quote a few lines from Mr. Chamberlain's great speech at Glasgow, delivered on the 3rd of November of last year: "The makers of Venice, with whose peculiar circumstances as a commercial community, dependent for its existence on its command of the sea, we have much in common, declared it to be their principal object 'to have the heart and the affection of our citizens and subjects'; and in adopting this true principle of Empire they found their reward in the loyalty of their colonies and dependencies when the Mother City was threatened by enemies whom her success and prosperity had raised against her." This indeed, Ladies and Gentlemen, as Mr. Chamberlain has said, is the "true principle of Empire," to possess the *hearts*, of citizens as well as of subjects, and to win as its reward the loyalty alike of colonies and of dependencies. And the same thing has been said in India too by all her wisest administrators. Let me refer here to a pamphlet written not many years ago, by a man honored and trusted alike by Government and the people, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and then Member of the Board of Revenue—the late Sir Henry Harrison—under the nom-de-plume of "Trust and Fear Not." It was written in support of the movement initiated—I am sorry to say unsuccessfully initiated—for the admission into the ranks of Volunteers of Indians possessing such qualifications of position, character, education and physical fitness as the Government might see fit to prescribe. I would venture respectfully and strongly to recommend that little book to our rulers. I have not seen more cogent reasoning, more convincing wealth of illustration, and truer or sounder principles for Indian administration than are contained in that work.

AN APPEAL TO ENGLISHMEN.

May I, Ladies and Gentlemen, make in this connection an appeal to all Englishmen in India, and specially to the conductors of the Anglo-Indian Press, in the term Englishman, need I say, that here and throughout this address I include Scotchmen and Irishmen and men too from Wales. They are the strong and the highly-placed. Their voice is listened to, while ours is unheeded. Is there no responsibility, before God and man, on them by reason of this very power that they possess, this very influence they wield—responsibility not to widen the gulf between the races or make difficult the work of the statesman by unkind word or unkind deed, but to extend the hand of sympathy and help the people of India to rise once again in the scale of nations. If they mix with the people and come really to know them, they will perhaps find much to study, much to interest them and to make life even in India worth living, much to learn, to love and esteem, and even to admire. At least such has been the experience of many Englishmen who have tried the process. How often have I recked with regret that the attacks and sarcasms of some member of the Anglo-Indian Press have led perhaps to similar effusions or rejoinders in some Indian print. How one longs for men like Knight and Riach—to name the two I have personally known in my part of the country—men who wrote with knowledge and sympathy, who loved the people of India, felt in their conscience the burden of their responsibility to them, and proved true champions of their rights—men who have left this world followed by the gratitude of thousands of their fellow-men. I do not know if those who, either in India or in England, advocate the cause of the unrepresented people of this country and use the powers that God has given them on their behalf, realize how they help towards making deeper the foundations of the Empire, in forging links of more than steel which fasten the bond which binds England and India together. Once an honored missionary, he belonged to the Church of England, who had championed the cause of the people in my Province was sent to jail on the prosecution of some of his own countrymen; but the name of Long went down deep into the hearts of the people, the cause for which he suffered triumphed gloriously in the end, and his name is remembered in affectionate gratitude and sung in rustic ballads to this day. Let a nation which is Christian endeavour truly to shew the ideal of Christ, to carry out the divine command of doing to others what they would have wished done to themselves, in the exercise of its power, in its attitude towards Indian aspirations.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we want Englishmen to champion our cause; we want Englishmen who have held aloft the standard of freedom and progress in every part of the world and have fought and suffered in that cause, to take up the cause of India—she has special claims on them—and advocate her rights. And I feel confident that as knowledge spreads, as the sense of the solemn responsibility that rests on them awakens, and the mists of prejudice and ignorance roll away, such men will arise and answer in gladness and joy to our call.

REFORM OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

Brother-Delegates, I will not dwell on the necessity which recent events have only served to emphasize of the further need of reform in our Legislative Councils. The subject has often been before us. But let me draw your attention to the question of the constitution of our Executive Councils, and ask the Government on your behalf whether the time has not fully come for remodelling them, and admitting an adequate Indian representation on those bodies. It is these bodies that shape and guide the whole of the administrative policy of the Government, and decide questions of supreme importance to the happiness and well-being of the people—questions often of far greater moment than those that come before the Legislative Councils. At present out of the two hundred millions and more of India's people, not one solitary individual finds a place in any of these Councils; and as we know, the Legislative Bodies exercise no sort of control, direct or indirect, over them. Their deliberations are in secret chambers, and not even the faintest echo of suggestion, information, or criticism can reach them from a public more ignorant of their proceedings than of the movements of the double stars or the composition of the Milky Way in the far-off heavens. Is it, Ladies and Gentlemen, necessary to point out, is it necessary to argue the point, that the most honest, and impartial and fair-minded of tribunals cannot decide justly or do right unless every information is raised, every interest represented and every side of the question discussed before it? Is this not the explanation of the mistakes—I need not refer to the policy of these two years which I have fully discussed—of the grave mistakes which have *admittedly* been made in the past and which, as I have shewn, were subsequently rectified when further light was sought from independent public opinion under pressure from England? We are fully aware of the need for the expansion and reform of our Legislative Councils. There is the grave need, Brother-Delegates, for the expansion and reform of our Executive Councils also, and it may be, of their formation where they do not exist, with adequate Indian representation in them.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION OF INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

There is one other matter in this connection that I should like to place before you. The question of a further re-distribution of seats is likely soon to be before the English public. It has already begun to engage attention. But whether that be so or not, it seems to me that for a proper representation of Indian views and Indian wants, a certain limited number of seats in the House of Commons, may be so few as, say, fifteen, ought to be assigned to the inhabitants of some of the chief cities of India. We have the right to ask for this representation which will secure for us a hearing before the Assembly which is the ultimate arbiter of our fates, but which at present, however anxious it may be to do justice and to give its due weight to Indian views, has no opportunity of knowing those views from persons speaking with knowledge and with authority on our behalf and I am convinced this would be of great advantage to the furtherance of our legitimate interests and to the removal of our wants. If we can send a Sir Richard Garth or a Sir John Phear, a Hume or a Reynolds, if we could have sent a Caine or a Naoroji, a Bradlaugh before Northampton had at length returned him, or a Fawcett when Hackney had returned him, not to speak of many others I could easily name, including many earnest and influential English friends of India, who have stood all these as our own representatives—can any one doubt what a potent factor for good, both to England and to India, for justice and fair-play, would be brought into existence? And it would not only be in the House of Commons, but in the country too that they could speak with authority, and command attention to our grievances. It is true the Colonies are not represented in the House of Commons, but their Budgets are not discussed, nor their policy determined at Westminster; and as for the possible objection that, as in the case of Ireland, the presence of our representatives in Parliament might be used as an argument against the existence or the expansion of our Councils in India—it would be enough to say that objection could only apply if India were to be represented in the House like Ireland, in proportion to her population. But no one dreams of that. It is as a means to an end, a means, just and necessary in itself and effective for its purpose, that I suggest this for your consideration. And even if this

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, EVENING, DEC. 31.

CONSOLS advanced 5-16 per cent. in London yesterday to 111. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 ; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·23 1-2 fcs. Indian sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent., to 116 1-2 ; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-8 per cent., to £63. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 27 1-4d. per oz. ; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 59 1-8 cents. per oz., Demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·84 1-4 dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 7-8 per cent. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. About £125,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday. The shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 in Silver to Bombay and £34,000 to Hongkong.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday of Rs. 3,00,000, on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d., and to-day there was also an extra allotment of Bills on Bombay, of Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416lbs., December January shipment, to Dunkirk sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 35s. per 416 lbs., December January shipment, to Havre sellers via the Canal, market quiet ; Brown Rapeseed at 32s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk sellers via the canal, tone of the market quiet ; and Linseed at 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., December January shipment, to Antwerp sellers via the canal, market easier in tone. For White Delhi Wheat 30s. per 492 lbs. was quoted, December January shipment, to Hull buyers via the canal.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady yesterday Surats dull, Arrivals steady,. Prices were unchanged all round. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 35,000 bales, being 22,000 bales less than in the preceding week ; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 14,000 bales less at 68,000 bales. The week's Imports were 25,000 bales lower, at 159,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 81,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,337,000 bales.

Ready Mid.—Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price yesterday in New York at 5 7-8 cents per lb. ; March Futures declined 3 points, to 5·55 cents, and June 4 points, to 5.65 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 38,000 bales.

The London, Liverpool, and New York market closed last evening for the new year holidays, and will not re-open until Tuesday ; our local markets also closed for the new year holidays yesterday, and will open again on Wednesday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,275	bales.
Wheat	6,015	cwts.
Linseed	3,845	"
Rapeseed	1,380	"
Gingellyseed	23,233	"
Groundnuts	1,034	"
Castorseed	1,975	"
Rice	8,205	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain D Milne, will sail (to-day) for Havre and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Afridi, 2,353 tons, Captain F T Gladstone, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain G J Goss, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Cameron, 1,552 tons, Captain D Alexander, sailed on Saturday last for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain C H Ward, cleared on Saturday last for Hamburgh, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Newstead, 1,827 tons, Commander C Transom, arrived in harbour on Saturday) from New-york, (16th November,) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Commander J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Kurachee, 29th December, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revrd Rugg, Mr Walker, Mr Chalkar, Mr Guild, Mr Parrott, Mr Miller, Mr Nasir and friend, Mr Premchand, Mr Herbert, Major (the Hon) Stoney, Lieuts Morgon, Stockwell and Balfour, Captain Williams, Dr Hillbreth, Mr Nicholson, one lunane, and 3 orderlies of High L. I., and 53 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 31.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Merkara	1949	Kedslie			M M & Co
Virawa	2198	Gray		Do	
Sicuil	913	Gibson			Bombay Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Travers			Do
Ras Elba	1769	Moore			W & A G & Co
Mohammadi	1291	Erikson			B & P S N Co
Khandalla	1318	Whitehead			M M & Co
Patna	1164	Acheson			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Crebbin			P M & Co
Ujana	3426	Withers			M M & Co
Bombay	2047	Saunders	China		P & O Co
Chilka	1470	Croft			M M & Co
Lynrowan	1797	Wering	Hill Son & Grenan		
Kerbolla	1438	Willis			M M & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis			W & A Graham
Newstead	1827	Transom			W & A Graham

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Horatio	2081	Croft	Hull	5-1	F Muir & Co
G	De Bay	1065	Tavier	Liverpool		Bombay Co
H & I	Tottenham	1363	watkin	Marseilles	6-1	W & A G & Co
K	Lawada	7124	Clarke	Zanzibar	7-1	M M & Co
M	India	2291	Robertson			M M & Co
N	Woolwich	2106	Cox	Marseilles	7-1	E C Dubash
Q	Clan Maclean	1486	Ward	Hamburg	2-1	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	574	Cassum	Mangalore	3-1	Shprd & Co	
Pomani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagur	3-1	Do	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agents.
1	Idar	2583	Milne	Antwerp	2-1	K N & Co
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	3-1	W & A & Co
3	Manilla	2587	Giovino	Genoa	5-1	P Baldvino
4	Bisagno	1510	Mazzonzoa	Hongkong	3-1	P Baldvino
5	Ballarat	783	Field	China	3-1	P & O Co
9	Clyde	2139	Denny	Aden	7-1	P & O Co
10	Indra	3923	Burkill	Hull	6-1	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4499	Parritt	London		P & O Co
15	Letimbro	1451	Boisis	Genoa	10-1	F Baldvino

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Courland	1143	to se gross H C Joosub

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 41·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Newstead s	Transom	New York, Nov 16
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Dec 29
Jan. 1	Dora s	Mitchell	Newport via Karachi

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Raventhaler s	Freeden	Hamburg &c.,
	Ladakh ship	Hannah	Rangoon
	Clan Cameron s	Alexander	Vizagapatam
	Carthage s	Gadd	London
	Fazilka s	Goss	Calcutta
	Afridi s	Gladstone	Marseilles
Jan. 1	Imperatrix s	Nicolich	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday :—
Steamer Clan Maclean, Ward, for Hamburg
" Idar, Milne, for Havre and Antwerp

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Arabia, for London, &c.
" Mohammadi, for Mauritius

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th December, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected, 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·903
Temperature of the Air	degrees 74·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 2 a.m.)	62·9
General Directions of wind*	N, NNW, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 317

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAPTY—December 27, at Kendua, Barakar, the wife of G F W Bapty, of a son.
GIDDENS—December 18, at Rewari, the wife of R E C Giddens, Municipal Secretary, of a son.
MARTIN—December 25, at Girdhi, the wife of H T Campbell Martin, of a son.
STEWART—December 29, at Royapuram, the wife of the Rev John Stewart, Free Church Mission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALDRIDGE—HARDING—December 27, at the Old Mission Church, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Gouldsmith, Chaplain, Valentine Oswald Aldridge, Looo Staff, R I R, fourth surviving son of Mr Sam Aldridge, Punjab, to Elsie Isabelle Harding, third daughter of the late Mr Harding, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs.
COLE—PEARSON—December 21, at the Parish Church, Howrah, Calcutta, by the Rev C W Darling, Chaplain, Alfred W R Cole, I C S, son of Rev E Cole, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to Ella Louisa, second daughter of the late William Pearson, Esq., of Norton, Stourbridge.

DEATH.

LUKE—December 20, at Naraingunge, Arthur Stirling Luke son of James Luke, Calcutta, aged 21 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1899.

THE *Times* correspondent who telegraphs that despite the protest of Sir Claude Macdonald the Chinese Government have conceded the extension of the French settlement at Shanghai, might have added that the British, American, German and Japanese merchants memorialised their respective ministers against the concession. It is to be presumed that the French have gained their object against this foreign protest, with the support of Russia ; also perhaps with the moral support of the gun-boat above Nanking, and an expedition despached to the Yang tze Kiang to exact reparation for the imprisonment by rebels of a French priest. It is clear that Germany is not to have a monopoly of the diplomacy of the mailed fist. As Prince Henry obtained not a mere extension of a German settlement, but the lease of Kiauchau and Shantung with a cathedral and other et-ceteras thrown in, as compensation for the martyrdom of a couple of Catholic Priests, the Eldest Daughter of the Church must be astonished at her moderation in demanding only an enlargement of the boundaries of one of the foreign settlements in Shanghai. It is not easy to see why Great Britain should have entered a formal protest against the granting of that demand, seeing that no remonstrance was made when Germany set the example, quickly followed by Russia in Manchuria, and by ourselves at Wei-Hai-Wei and Kunloon. France entered no protest when we insisted on these latter concessions. M. Cambon, the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James, may now follow the lead given by Sir Edmond Monson, and warn Lord Salisbury against the danger of adopting an irritating policy of pin-pricks. We are apt to forget that the traditional habit of protesting against every acquisition by France, unless it be expressly sanctioned by our Foreign Office, is not exactly calculated to foster friendly feelings across the Channel. France made no protest when we annexed Upper Burma ; we went within thirty minutes of war when France proceeded to take a slice of Siam to avenge the foolhardy encroachments of that little kingdom in the French protectorate of Annam. She did not protest when we acquired a very considerable extension of territory in the mainland opposite Hong Kong and in the province of Kwangtung—which she claimed as within her sphere of influence.

We reciprocated that act of politic forbearance by protesting against the enlargement by half a mile or so of the French concession at Shanghai. There was reasonable ground for entering the protest, for some British subjects have acquired house or other property on part of the site which the French will acquire. But it is morally certain that British subjects had secured property in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, and even in the Philippines, before the United States thought of acquiring those Islands. We have not heard that the British Ambassador at Washington has lodged a protest at the White House against the acquisition on the ground that the property or business of British subjects might be adversely affected thereby. A far better ground of protest seems to have been unaccountably passed over. When the demand for an extension of the French settlement was made, the Tsungli Yamen declined to grant it, and appeared inclined to make a considerable addition to the area possessed by each of the Powers having settlements at Shanghai. It would have been quite natural and legitimate to uphold the Chinese Government in that decision, and to have protested against any attempt to over-ride it, or prevent the other Powers from profiting by the Celestial offer of a concession all round. One thing is however pretty certain ; that France having selfishly improved her position at the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang, the other Powers will all claim "compensation," and insist upon getting it. Lord Salisbury was quite correct when he announced or rather repeated periodically that vast territories are coming into the international market means. That means in other words, that states which cannot defend themselves are the destined prey of others strong enough to absorb them.

LORD ELGIN'S parting word to the Municipality of Calcutta was this :—"Of all the dangers affecting municipal life in the East and West alike, none, I think, is more pressing than the disinclination of men of position and influence to share in municipal work. It is due to causes and objections which I cannot discuss now, but which, I think, are not all of them insuperable, and if so, they are well worth discussion, and discussion conducted with good humour and an eye to business. What we want is that a city like this should have the most efficient government attainable, because on efficient government depends the health and comfort—I might almost say life—of the inhabitants. I would fain see all classes of this community vie with each other, by loyal co-operation in municipal work, to maintain the credit of Calcutta as an Imperial, and, at the same time and in the best sense of the term, a self-governing city." It will be seen that the departing Viceroy considers that the specific danger to municipal life to which he referred is one affecting the West as well as the East. But it is well to recognize the unwelcome fact, that the disinclination not only of men of position and influence, but of men of business, to take part in municipal work is far more pronounced in this country than in the West. What makes the matter very serious is that the disinclination is growing more pronounced and more general than it was fifteen or twenty years ago. It is not libel-ling the Bombay Corporation to advert to the absence from its counsels of the present time of men of the status and calibre of General Hancock, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Dr. Blanc, T. B. Kirkham, D. S. Kemp, Wilson Bell, J. Hay Grant, Sir Henry Morland, representing the Europeans, and the Hon'ble K. T. Telang, Narayan Wasudev, Dosabhai Framji, the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Ragunath Narayan Khote, Naoroji Furdonji and Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit, representing the Native community. They were men of business who took an active interest in municipal affairs with the one aim and object of putting through municipal business. There are some men of that stamp now in the Bombay Corporation, but they are a small and diminishing number.

The reason for that lamentable and discouraging falling off is that for some years past it became only too apparent that they were regarded by a majority of mediocrities, not as men of light and leading, but as a negligeable quantity that need not be either consulted or considered by those who found themselves the masters of no mean city to deal with it according to their own ideas of the fitness of things. They have trodden the path along which the majority of the Calcutta Municipality wended their way quite comfortably for some years—with the results they are now lamenting. First the European members retired from a position in which their influence for good was nil. The Native members of position and influence did the same. The residuum cannot be said to have forfeited the confidence of the public, for they never possessed it. When the Bengal Government took the necessary steps to bring back to civic life and activity men of the class necessary to the efficient working of the machinery of local Government, all the world wondered—not that they did so, but that they had not done so long before. Lord Elgin, who approved of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, was of course denounced as an enemy to local self-Government. The impeachment elicited from His Excellency the statement, that he never has withheld and will never withhold his sympathy from municipal work ; he added that it would be strange indeed were he to do so, as he had left such work when he came to India, and will resume it on his return to Scotland. The Viceroy who is now leaving the shores of India is but one of many men of high position who give their time and talents to local institutions in the United Kingdom. Lord Rosebery was the Chairman of the London County Council before he became Prime Minister. Nevertheless there is some ground for the statement that there is a tendency, even in England, on the part of men of affairs to stand apart, while the more pushing but less capable rush in where others are disinclined to tread. That tendency is much more pronounced in India. Lord Elgin discreetly excused himself from the invidious task of showing how this has come about, and we cannot do better than follow his example. It is more to the purpose to seek the means of correcting a tendency, which must discredit the principle of local self-government, on the success of which, as Lord Elgin so well said, the well being, the comfort and even the life of the community depend.

Milton's prayer—"What is me is weak, raise and support, What is dark, illumine," should go up from every Municipality that desires to fulfil the mission entrusted to it by the State for the weal of the community committed to its care. Lord Elgin, who was a leading member of a County Council in Scotland before he became Governor-General of India, and thoroughly understands what Local Self-Government means, holds that the principle can be best applied in given circumstances by measures insuring that competent men shall be selected for the work. He therefore gave ready acceptance to the new development of the principle of Local Self-Government proposed by the Bengal Government, which provided the Municipality with the services of a number of citizens of whose special qualification there can be no reasonable doubt. In the same spirit he approved of the proposal of the Bombay Government that the task of re-constructing the insanitary areas in this city and opening up the native Town should be entrusted to a specially constituted body, which, while representing various interests shall be as well adapted for its purpose as the Port Trust has proved itself to be. We live in a utilitarian age, when even thrones, principalities and powers are under the necessity of proving their right to existence by effectively discharging the duties devolving upon them. The survival of the fittest is recognised as the law of existence ; the survival of the unfit in these days would be an anachronism.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON, in bringing about the reduction of postal charges, has accomplished a great object in the face of many difficulties, though the wonder is that the reduction was not effected years ago. The most valuable goods can be shipped to the other side of the world for £2 per ton. Mr. Heaton showed that we paid in postage for shipping bags of letters, £1,792 per ton. To this day we pay £746 per ton ; although the said bags are thrown down into the hold, with the rest of the freight, "like bags of potatoes." For years he fought the fight without any apparent prospect of success. But Mr. Heaton, as a recent writer in the *Commercial World* said of him, is endowed with a quality which in men who succeed is called persistence, and in men who fail, obstinacy. Having determined that a certain course of action is advisable and feasible, he pursues it, regardless of criticism. If obstacles are encountered, it will be so much the worse, either for the obstacles, or for himself. While in his teens he thought it advisable to go to Australia and make a fortune ; and he did it. In his blood mingle two sturdy stocks, those of Kent and Lancashire. Sometimes he suggests the shrewd, sagacious Lancashire lad, far-seeing, provident, quick-witted and resourceful ; sometimes he hits out with the irresistible fury of the Man of Kent, whom neither Dane nor Norman could subdue. His Kentish energy enabled him, as a stockowner, to govern, on horseback, some three millions of Australian acres. Again, with Lancashire keenness, he saw the opening for a great newspaper in Sydney ; and, in conjunction with the late Samuel Bennett, founded it. It was in connection with his journalistic work that the desirability of agitating for a reduction of postal charges suggested itself. It was he who brought about the adoption of the system of telegraphic money orders in England, the parcel post between England and France. He is to be credited with carrying more than forty substantial reforms of our postal and telegraphic institutions ; and nearly everyone of them is directly useful to men of business. A British subject now sends his letter to any part of Great Britain for one penny against twopence half-penny, which his foreign competitor must still pay. Mr. Heaton is at present directing his attention to a material reduction of the present excessive telegraphic charges.

IN an article in the *Forum* Professor M'Master argues from the past history of the United States that the attempt to govern foreign possessions does not involve anything inconsistent with the principles of the founders of the Constitution. Those principles were, of course, that all men were created equal, that Governments exist for the good of the governed, and that they derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Professor M'Master appeals to the Ordinance of 1784 constituting the district north of Ohio a Territory. Here, he says, we find Washington himself admitting that one kind of Government was proper for States and another for Territories, and that the just powers of the Government need not be derived from the consent of the governed. Professor M'Master is right in saying that Washington was quite justified in the course he then took, for the reason that the first duty of Government is to be practical. Yet, after all, there is a difference between Territories and the new possessions of the United States over sea. Whatever the theory of a Territory may be, practically it is regarded as a State in tutelage. Its rights, like those of the child, are in abeyance, but they are not non-existent like those of the slave. But can we conceive of the Philippines, or even Porto Rico, ever becoming States, as nearly all the old Territories have done ?

IN an article on the proposed improvement of Bombay, which appeared last week, reference was made to Glasgow in which city extensive works of improvement have been carried out. We mentioned that the northern City had contributed £600,000. The exact sum is £597,003, the payment of which extended over 30 years. The first call upon the rates was 6d. in the pound reduced at various periods to 4d , 3d., 1½d . 1d., then to ½d. and finally to ¼, while for the past two years no contribution has been paid as the Trust is entirely self-supporting. These figures are distinctly encouraging.

YESTERDAY being the Anniversary of the Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India, the Troops in Garrison will parade on the General Parade Ground at 7-30, a.m, to-day to fire a salute and feu-de-joie.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe this afternoon by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Carthage were Brigadier General Sir Richard Westmacott, commanding the Mhow District and Mr. W. Merritt, the Presidency Postmaster Bombay.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. H. W. O'SULLIVAN Assistant Adjutant General, Poona District, who was bitten by his own dog last week, left for Europe by the Saturday's mail steamer for treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the forces at Bombay, will leave for Aden on a tour by the mail steamer on the 7th instant, embarking at 2 p. m. The departure will be private, but the usual salute will be fired.

LADY ELGIN'S last dance at Government House took place on Thursday evening. There was a big attendance, and the entertainment was a brilliant one.

COLONEL BARLOW, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Command Headquarters, is likely to succeed Brigadier General Curteis as Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command.

THERE have been five new cases of plague at Rahon and it has been decided that the whole town must now be evacuated. The attitude of the people is satisfactory.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS J. A. COXHEAD and A. H. Hewat, R.A. have been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Umballa and Mooltan respectively, as a temporary measure.

MR. CLARK, the Baltistan Settlement Officer, has been reported lying seriously ill at Skardu. Captain Burden, I. M. S., has started from Gilgit to look after him.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ARTILLERY in India on his second tour, will arrive here this (Monday) morning from Ahmedabad and alight at the Colaba Station. He will leave for Poona on the same day from the Victoria Terminus by the 2 p. m., train. The salutes will be fired on the arrival and departure of the Inspector General of Artillery in India.

IT is understood that the proposed corps of military cyclists at Home will be formed next year, when the first sections will assemble for training at Aldersbot in conjunction with the Mounted Infantry. The idea is to take a few selected men from each battalion who, after undergoing a special course, would be available for employment, if required.

AT a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Sir Sayed Ahmed Memorial Fund it was resolved to form a Council for the general management of the Fund, with the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk as President and Khalifa Mahomed Hussin (of Patiala), the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Faiz Ali Khan and Ahmed Sayed Khan of Bikanpur, Aligarh, as Vice-Presidents

A forecast issued by the Meteorological Department regarding the cold weather rains states that Upper India will probably receive about the normal or somewhat less than the normal amount of rain, but rain-fall will probably be in slight defect in the Gangetic plain, and in slight to moderate excess in Central India and the Central Provinces.

THE Plague Commission will assemble tomorrow at the Home Office, Calcutta, and examine Colonel Hendley. Major Dyson and Dr. Cook, Mr. Griesbach, Geological Department, and General Harvey, Director, Medical Service, will also be presently examined. The Commission expect to finish their labours at Calcutta by the 5th proximo, and will then proceed to Agra, where they are due on the 11th idem. They sit at Lahore on the 19th.

THE following appointments have been made :—Colonel Norman Stewart, Commandent Merwara Battalion, to be Colonel on the Staff, Punjab Command, vice Brigadier-General Reid, appointed to command a second class district ; Colonel Vousden, V. C., also to be a Colonel on the Staff Punjab, vice Colonel Bruce, who vacates on January 5th on attaining 57 years of age. Colonel Vousden will continue in command of the Kohat-Kurram Force, Colonel Vanrenen officiating for him as Colonel on the Staff.

AT the recent Matriculation Examination held at Calicut, we learn from a West Coast paper, that one Eurasian and two Malayali young ladies were among the candidates. "It is gratifying to note," adds our contemporary, "that female education is making steady progress in this District, and that the study of the quadrature of the circle and the properties of amygdaloid is becoming more and more popular. Let us hope though, with Psyche, that learning will not make girls hard and lose them their sex's divinity."

A NATIVE of Karachi has produced four portraits of the Royal Family in a medium that has rarely been used for that purpose, namely fine silk needlework. The stitching is remarkably fine, and the difficulties of shading the complexion and the folds in the dra-peries in such a material are evidently immense, nevertheless the artist has achieved a considerable measure of success, and the result is well worth seeing as a curiosity. The portraits are something in the line of the Bayeux tapestry, and appear to be a new form of art in this country.

A TELEGRAM, DATED HONGKONG, DEC. 15TH, SAYS —The P. and O. Company are in receipt of a telegram that at one o'clock on Tuesday morning the Japanese steamer *Yayeyama* ran into the P. and O. steamer *Brindisi*, while she was lying at anchor at Bakan near Moji. The *Yayeyama* sank almost immediately. No lives were lost. The *Brindisi* was slightly damaged about the bows.

MR. GLASS, C. I. E., who has been placed in charge of the operations to be undertaken by the famous Pekin Syndicate, has arrived at Calcutta, where he halts for a week. Government has already lent him the services of Mr. H. Currie, Civil Engineer, and Captain Barnardiston, R. E., but he wants a third officer. He is engaging several assistant surveyors, and will take a subordinate medical officer from India with his party to China.

Two parties are to be sent by the Yunnan Company on survey work, one from Kunlon across the Salween and Mekong rivers towards some point on the Yangtse-Kiang river, to which navigation from the sea can be carried on, and the other from that point towards Kunlon. A Royal Engineer officer, versed in railway reconnaissance, is going with each party, and also some Sub-Engineers.

No fresh case of plague has occurred at Multan since the one reported on Christmas Day. The patient is still under treatment in the segregation hospital. The attack is said to be of a very mild form. A cordon of ninety police constables has been placed round the plague camp, which is situated at a place called Ram Tirath, a considerable distance out at the back of the city. The Jubilee Hospital is being thoroughly cleansed, whitewashed and disinfected. It is to be hoped that the disease has been stamped out in embryo.

SIXTEEN British officers are to be sent out to China for service with the new Chinese regiment to be formed at Wei-Hai-Wei. Captain A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant G. F. Molyneaux Montgomerie, Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant W. H. Dent, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant C. M. A. Wood, 1st Battalion. Northumberland Fusiliers, have been selected. The services of Captain W. D. Mc Swiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, Captain J. H. Twiss and Captain J. F. Purvis, of the Royal Engineers, have been placed at the disposal of the recently formed Peking Syndicate for surveying and other duties, in connection with the mining concessions granted by the Chinese Government.

THE attention of Officers Commanding native corps is drawn to the fact that, even after repeated warnings, errors in the regimental lists of the Quarter Indian Army List still occur, which are chiefly due to their carelessness, as they are wholly responsible for the recording of all such facts or changes as should be within their knowledge in the returns sent to them by the Military Department, any doubtful point being referred to command Head-quarters for decision. The Commanding Officers have been requested to give the matter their personal attention in the next and the following issues of the Army List. Some of the mistakes noticed are :—(*a*) officers holding seconds appointments are not shown in italics ; (*b*) names of officers appointed to Army and Civil Departments are expunged without authority for doing so ; (*c*) in cases of absence on leave, the correct dates are not shown.

IMPORTANT practical alterations have been made this year in the Regulations for competitive practice of batteries of Field and Horse Artillery. For sometime it had been felt that the competitive firing among batteries which took place for half an hour on one day in the year was not only not a very satisfactory way of comparing one battery with another, but also tended to harm practical training ; and that the competition as it existed had served its use and needed alteration. The suggestion of many practical gunners which were freely voiced in these column last year have now been given effect to, and whe batteries practising alone adhere to the old conditios, batteries practising in brigade camps, are judged on 12 series, or that is to say 12 series of shell fired at 12 different ranges, the trial extending over three difrent days; and it is hoped that this will prove to be very practical and also equitable settlement of the difficulty. Batteries will not now stand on the result of one single half hour's work, but will have 12 series in which to prove its capacity and to make up for an failure which chance and accident may introduce in one or two series. Practical artilleryman will hail the new innovation with approval. We note that pratice at moving targets now forms part of the competition, a fact which will tend to direct much more attention to this very important and difficult phase of fi It is to be hoped that Government will be able to provide sufficient funds to allow of really practice moving targets being available at fixed sites of the annual Artillery camps. Another new and "uto date" alteration in the practice regulations is the abolition of "Elementary" practice. This is quite und, for all that was formerly taught at "Elemental" practice can be just as well learnt on the dri ground and in the gun park, and the lone too amp supply of practice ammunition can be all expided in shooting under service conditins.

CANON MACCOLL tells an amusing story a letter to the *Times* : "A friend of mine" (says the Canon) "once shared the box-seat with the driver of a stage-coach in Yorkshire, and, being a lover of horses, he talked with the coachman about his team, admiring one horse in particular. '*D*,' said the coachman, 'but that 'oss ain't as good as he looks ; he's scientific 'oss.' 'A scientific horse!' exclaimed my friend. 'What on earth do you mean by that ?' 'I mean,' replied Jehu, 'as 'oss as thinks he knows a deal more nor he does.'"

THE late Mr. William Black, as may be gathered from many of his stories, was passionately fond of angling. He derive health, sorely needed for years, from the pursuit of the gentle art. For Highland streams but yielded good baskets to his skilled manipulation of the rod. Once while fishing for salmon on the Ness, in Inverness-shire (says "Lloyd's News"), Mr. Black was interrupted by a poacher on a reach of the river he had leased for his own exclusive use. The poacher was in the act of running a very fine salmon, and Mr. Black concealed himself to view the sport. After a long struggle the poacher brought the fish to land and spread it out before him with great pride. The novelist then appeared, but not to round upon the intruder. "What will you let me have that salmon for ?" he asked quietly ; adding, "I will give you a sovereign for it." The poacher, who didn't recognise his interlocutor, replied, "Man, if you'll wait till I show it aff to ma mates I'll gie't yet for naething." Remarking that he had just witnessed the finest struggle he ever saw between man and beast, the novelist rewarded the sportsmanlike spirit of the poacher by letting him have both the salmon and the sovereign.

THE scheme for a line of railway to connect the Kangra Valley with the railway system of India by an extension on the metre-gauge from Ithankote to Pathankot, with a branch to Dalhousie, into the front age. The project was warmly commended to a meeting of the Kangra residents by Mr. Griffith Martin, the Engineer, the other day, and from the report of the proceedings that appears elsewhere it would appear that the views and figures he laid before the official representatives as to the prospects of the proposal were warmly accepted.

THE Plague Commission on the conclusion of their work in Calcutta will proceed to Agra, arriving there on January 11th and taking evidence regarding the North-West Provinces, Gwalior and Rajputana. They will reach Lahore on the 19th and Karachi on the 23rd, and afterwards proceed to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL KITCHENER'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

General Kitchener has arrived at Khartoum [where he awaits the arrival of Lord Cromer.

THE BOERS AND UITLANDERS.

THE PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION DISCOUNTENANCED.

A calming effect has been produced in Johannesburg by the action of President Kruger in repudiating the bellicose articles published by the Boer paper "Volkstem."

The President has also discountenanced the proposed demonstrations by Boers on the anniversary of the Jameson raid.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

EXAMINATION ON COMMISSION.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Court of Cassation has decided to interrogate Dreyfus on certain points through the Magistrate at Cayenne.

This decision disposes of the rumour that Dreyfus was likely to return to France.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

RENEWED TENSION.

Renewed tension between the French and Siamese is exciting the notice of the French press.

News has been published, that Siamese troops attacked a party under the French Agent, M. Morin, in Luang Prabang, within a kilometre of the zone. The Siamese, however, declare that the French party were trespassing beyond the zone.

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

EXTENSION OF EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS.

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that despite the protest of Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking, the Chinese Government have acceded to the demand for an extension of an exclusive French settlement at Shanghai.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

H. M. S. "Bonaventure" has gone to Iloilo to protect British interests.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUDAN.

Mr. E. G. Harman, an official of the British Treasury department sails for Cairo on 3rd January, to serve as Financial Secretary to the Government at Khartoum.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES AT OMDURMAN.

The "Contemporary Review" publishes an article by the War Correspondent, Mr. Bennett, alleging that an indiscriminate slaughter of unarmed and helpless Dervishes took place at Omdurman, and was followed by three days' pillage of the city.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The British Revenue returns for the last quarter show an increase of £863,662.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

An official Spanish note has been issued reminding the American Government of their promise to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines.

SENOR SAGASTA RECOVERING.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, is recovering.

THE DEPARTING VICEROY.

A VARIETY OF ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

Replying to the Zamindari Punchayet address to-day, Lord Elgin hoped the time was not far distant when definite steps will be taken by Government to adjust on an equitable basis the respective rights of those interested in the cultivation of land.

Replying to the address of the Mahomedan Literary Society His Excellency declared his belief that the loyal Mahomedans could be counted upon as surely as any other of her Majesty's subjects to secure the safety and integrity of the Empire.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.

THE net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, for the half year ended 31st December, are Rs.1,30,718, which includes Rs. 17,894 brought forward from last half year. A lakh is added to reserve, making that fund 7 lakhs and after paying interest on preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of six and five per cent per annum respectively, there remains Rs. 3,218 to carry forward to next account.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ANOTHER TRIBAL RAID.

Thieves, believed to be Mahsuds have attacked the dak proceeding from Jandola to Tank on the 29th, injuring some of the Balani levies, who formed the escort with stones, and carrying off two muzzleloaders.

ANOTHER CASE OF DOG-BITE.

COLONEL O'SULLIVAN THE SUFFERER.

POONA, DEC. 31.

Colonel O'Sullivan, Assistant Adjutant General, Poona, left for Paris on Friday. He is reported to have been bitten by a dog a few days since. He has been granted privilege leave for three months.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here, this evening.

PORTSAID, DEC. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, left Hongkong for Bombay, (to-day), the 3.st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar 2 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been ...m.

2½ per cent. Consols 111

3 per cent. Rentes 102

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 116 1-2

4½ per cent. Rupee Paper 93

Bar Silver 27 1-4

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the ank of England.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The New Year's Honours List is issued as follows :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said order :—

To be K. C. S. I.—The Nawab of Junagarh and Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens C. S. (retired).

To be C. S. I.—Hon Mr. D. Chalmers, Legal Member of Council; Hon Mr. A. T. Arundel, Madras Council ; Lieut. Colonel D. Robertson, Resident, Mysore ; Raja Kirti Sah of Tehri ; J. P. Hewett, lately Hon Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept. ; Colonel W. P. Warburton, Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, N. W. P ; Colonel D. Sinclair, I. M. Sanitary Commissioner Burma.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said order :—

To be K. C. I. E.—The Honourable Mr. A. Wingate, Chief Secretary, Bombay Government ; Kumvar Harnam Singh of Kapurthala ; Major General Morton, lately Adjutant General ; and Major General Corrie Bird, Commandant Punjab Frontier Force.

To be C. I. E. :—Babu Joy Govind Law, lately additional member of the Viceroy's Council ; Lieutenant Colonel H. K. McKay, I. M. D., Civil Surgeon, Jabalpur ; Dr. J. Sime, Director of Public Instruction Punjab : Mr. A. Izat, Chief Engineer, Bengal North Western Railway ; Rai Bahadur T. M. Singh of Garhi, Alwar ; Rai Bahadur Danpat Rai, Superintendent Jaipur ; Imperial Service Transport Corps Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhai Fakerj, Comodore of Rawalpindi Major W. B. Browning, I. M. D. Surgeon to the Governor, Madras ; Major J. J. Holdsworth, Commandant, Gorakpur Light Horse ; F. J. Needham, Political Officer Sadiya, Assam ; Edulji Dinsha of Karachi.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has been conferred on Captains J. L. T. Jones, W. E. Jennings A. F. W. King, and Lieutenant W. J. Niblock, all I. M. S., for plague services.

To be Honorary Serving Sisters of the Order :—Misses L. M. Robinson, M. B. Kendall, J. E., Wheatley, E. A. Moles, J. E. B. Hitchman, M. Hale, H. J. Horne, Mrs. A. Dyson and Sister Heriberta.

NATIVE DISTINCTIONS.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the following titles :—

The title of Raja Bahadur has been conferred upon Raja Pratab Singh of Sonpur, C. P. Dewan Bahadur upon Wasudev Mahadev Samarth, Suba of Baroda, in recognition of plague services.

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred on the following Bombay men :—Khan Sahibs M. Ibrahim, F. Jiwaji, D. R. Chichgar, B. B. Patell, H. M. D. Abdulla Shah, A. R. Bin Kartar, F. Lutfullah S. Essaji and Dr. Jiwabhai Sulemanji, chief medical officer, Baroda.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred on the following Bombay men :—Rao Sahebs K. N. Saclor, V. Khimji, K. Damji, M. Kapurchand, K. C. Kale, D. H. Barde and Dr. V. Dhurandar, Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda.

The title of Khan Saheb, has been conferred on the following Bombay men :—B. M. S. Khan, Ajuimdin Khan of Surat, Moulvie A. Kadir of Surat, M. Fariduddin D. Soloman, N. B. Santuk, Shaik A. Kadir Shaik A. Yusufbai, P. P. Waghina, S. N. Hussein, S. M. Ibrahim, and Shaik Tal Mahammed of Baroda.

The title of Rao Sahib has been conferred on J. B. Rukare ; G. G. Achgaonkar ; D. G. Sabnis ; S. Motilal ; C. S. Moorkar ; N. Moroba ; P. Udhowji ; N. R. Gorakshahar ; M. Narsooji ; Dr. V. P. Chavan and G. M. Dhukle, all of Bombay.

The title of Rai Bahadur on Thakur Jairaz Sing C. P.

The following titles have been conferred as personal distinctions ;—

Khan Bahadur—J Kadirkhan of Maksudanagar.

Rao Bahadur—C. R. Nagidu, late of Nagpur, D. J. Krishna of Berar, Pandit J. Vishwas Rao of Dhar, and R. Mulram of Sind.

Khan Saheb—Mirza Alli of Burkhera, A. Sorabjee of Zaila, M. Durra Khan Gitchki K. Muzaffar Khan of Zhob and Sher Ali Police Inaspector C. P.

Rao Saheb—D. B. Bhagwat of Akola, Berar. A. W. Srinivasa Rao of Hydrabad, Pundit D. N. Shavpuri, of Gowalior.

CRICKET.

PATIALA VS. CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JAN 1

The match was commenced yesterday between Patalia and the Calcutta C. C. Only half a day's play was arranged owing to the Patiala team wishing to attend the races, and at the drawing of the stumps Calcutta, who batted first, had scored 148 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. Bush made 56 in an hour and a quarter by excellent cricket, and did not give the semblance of a chance. Robinson and Moran also batted well ; but the rest of the team could do nothing against Hearne who was bowling magnificiently, and captured six wickets out of 8. The catch which dismissed Robinson was one of the features of the day's play. The hit was one of the biggest seen on the Calcutta ground of late years, and as the ball sailed through the air every one thought it was destined to drop over the boundary ; but it just fell short by a few yards, and Billimoria, who judged it to a nicety held it comfortably. The following are the scores :—

Bush, c Rangi, b Mistri	56
Warden, b Hearne	12
Carruthers, b Brockwell	0
Smallwood, b Hearne	2
Robinson, c Billimoria, b Hearne	23
Moran, b Hearne	30
Paine, b Hearne	2
Lyall, c Munzoor, b Hearne	0
Guise, not out	18
Leckie, not out	1
Total	144

A BAD CHARACTER.

A Goonda of Mirzapore street known to the police as a bad character, was yesterday bound over to keep the peace in the sum of five hundred rupees for throwing a shoe at the Lieutenant-Governor as the latter passed in a carriage to the opening ceremony of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. The accused admitted the charge pleading that he lost his temper owing to his being pushed in order to clear the road.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

The Cricket match H. E's XI vs. Mofussil XI. commences at 11-30 a.m. The Teams are as follow :—Lord Sandhurst's XI,—E. B. Raikes (Captain), M. R. Jardine, J. G. Greig, H. Cheetham, D. D. Kanga, B. D. Gagrat, D. Daruwalla, B. Kharas, D. E. Mody, D. Chonkar and L. S. Bhandare. Mofussil XI.—F. L. Sprott, (Captain) C. C. Luard, Major Stanton, R. A. Cassels, R. L. Sinclair N. C. Bapasola, N. Shivshanker, B. C. Machliwalla, G. Baloo, L. Bhide and another.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING IN THE QUORN COUNTRY.

THE 'VARSITY RUGBY MATCH.

FOOTBALL—GOLF.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

FROM the opening of the season in November until some ten days ago sport with hounds was of only average merit. During the cubbing time foxes were never taught the real business of the chase, and so it happened that in November hounds were too often puzzled by twisting customers. A marked improvement has taken place in the course of the past week and several fine runs have been recorded. At this period of the year masters of hounds and huntsmen have many difficulties to contend with for a great number of woodlands are reserved by their owners for final "shoots" during the Christmas holidays, and must not be visited by hounds. After the arrival of the New Year all coverts are, or should be, fox coverts, for the bulk of the pheasants have been shot and no possible harm can result from throwing hounds into game preserves. It is, however, conceded on all hands that the interests of shooting-men should receive every consideration and more especially prior to Christmas. Those who rear pheasants artificially at considerable expense are naturally tenacious of their rights and may become altogether estranged from the hunts in which their properties lie if inconsiderate treatment be meted out to them. All hunting-men are aware that their sports is dependent upon the good-will of landed proprietors and farmers and it is just as necessary to keep on good terms with the former as with the latter. At this season the utmost pains should be taken to avoid disturbing coverts where shooting parties will shortly foregather. Men who prefer shooting to all other branches of sport may still be well enough inclined to fox-hunting, by tact and courtesy this commendable tendency will be promoted, while overbearing coduct may drive them to insist on their rights.

The run with Mr. Fernie's pack after the meet at Burton Ovary on Thursday must be accorded first place for excellence during the past week. Norton's Gorse supplied the necessary fox, and the fact that he did not alone sustain the burden of the chase probably accounts for the absence of a kill. Running past Houghton-on-the-Hill at at tremendous pace, hounds swept on into the Quorn country, and at Lord Morton's Gorse came the first check, by no means too soon for the hard-riding field. More slowly the pack hunted on towards Ashby Folville and past Adam's Gorse, the starting-point of many a famous run. Eleven miles, as the crow flies, had been traversed when hounds were stopped near Melton Mowbray, and for pace and general merit no more brilliant run has been recorded this season. Capital sport was enjoyed with Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds on Friday, when the meet was at Wortherbury. From the large wood at Broughton hounds got well away with a staunch fox, which they marked to ground in Emral Park. The attentions of a terrier having persuaded him to quit, he returned over the same line, and was lost after being hunted smartly for upwards of an hour. From Grafton another fine run ensued, but perhaps the best sport of the day was obtained from Castletown. There was a swinging scent, and with heads up and sterns down the hounds fairly raced over a grand line of country, eventually rolling over their fox in the open at the end of a brilliant half-hour. Hagg Bridge was the York and Ainsty fixture on Saturday. It was a wild and stormy day, and as covert after covert was drawn blank the field gradually diminished, and those who remained little expected the great run they were destined to see. From Ellerton Thorns the good thing started, and, beginning with a preliminary ring back to the covert where he was found, the fox then headed away towards Aughton. Further on the river Foulness was crossed more than once, and at Arglam Wood the fox was viewed with draggled brush and jarched back. Hard it was that the pack should have been denied the kill they had well earned, but by degrees they ran out of scent, after hunting at a brisk holding pace for nearly two hours. The going is now in capital order, and sport should be of the best in the coming week.

A feature of the past week was the sales of blood-stock at Newmarket, originally instituted to enable the Newmarket stables to weed out any surplus horses that they might possess, the catalogues have grown so bulky that five days are now occupied, where a couple used to suffice. Horses are sent from all quarters of the country, but most of them in the present instance were all of very inferior quality, a large proportion of them passing the sale ring with out even eliciting a bid of any kind or description. Now, as always, there is plenty of money for blood-stock of high quality, no matter whether horses in training, stalions, mares, or foals ; but anything below first-class is a drug in the market. It is a question whether, now that the sale has grown to such dimensions, the early days of the winter is a favourable time for holding it. There can be no question that for the average class, the first week in December is a bad date for selling, and I should think that it would pay better to keep them till the early days of March, when a better market would, I think, be found, as owners are then looking out for horses for the approaching season. No matter from what cause, there can be no doubt that the Park Paddocks at Newmarket were last week very scantily patronised by purchasers, and a great number of the horses submitted remained in their old quarters. I believe a small proportion of those that left the enclosure unsold were disposed of by private contract, but even making the full allowance for this, it would be a great stretch of the imagination to describe the sale as a satisfactory one.

The Auteuil Steeplechase meeting has not been much favoured in the way of weather, and the sport was not of much interest, the best horse having been put out of training for a time, not to be seen again until February, as racing of all kinds is prohibited during the winter, exept at Nice and Marseilles. The hero of the season has been the veteran Baron Finot, who has been an owner of steeplechase horses for nearly forty years, but has never done so well as this season, his total gains exceeding twenty thousand pounds, while those important prizes which have not been won by his own horses, have gone to others in the same stable. It is possible, indeed, that some trouble may arrise out of this, for the stewards have at present under examination some rather contradictory runinng last Sunday between one of his horses and another in the stable. But, if what I hear is true, there is a natural and honourable explanation of what the crowd was inclined to resent as a robbery. I would go futher and say that the French public is too inclined to see roguery on the racecourse where it does not exist, and the cry 'Nous sommes trahis" is invariably raised when a great public favourite is beaten. Be that as it may, there can be no gainsaying the fact that the French jumpers are very superior to those running in England and Germany, and this accounts for the absence of animals from those countries in the entries for the valuable prizes run for at Nice next month. These prizes have, however, been very liberally supported by French owners, though, as said above, the very best of the French horses will not run again before February or March.

The Rugby University match of Wednesday was, in at least one respect, an extraordinary one. Throughout the game the three-quarters, on both sides, were kept busily on the defence, with hardly ever an opportunity of attaching ; and, whenever a chance to attach did present itself, it became clear that the side which was beaten "all the way," from start to finish, was by far the stronger outside the scrummage. This was so evident, almost from the start, that the Cambridge forwards made up their minds to take sole control of the game, and, by keeping the ball tight and making splendid use of their weight and skill in the scrummage, they completely outplayed their opponents. The Cambridge men pushed the opposing pack all over the field, wheeled every "scrum" as they liked, and kept the Oxford team continually penned in their own quarters, and often within touch of their own goal line. Of the three tries scored by Cambridge the first was the result of loose play by the corner flag, when Jones completely failed either to gather or to kick dead a ball that had been punted over the line, and the other two were scored by the forwards. Oxford had the misfortune to lose Nelson —with a broken nose and a badly sprained ankle—early in the second half, but the game was lost in the first quarter of an hour, and his absence made little difference to them. Cambridge thoroughly deserved their victory, and this is the more remarkable as their three quarters played a wretched game, while those on the other side did all that was possible behind a beaten pack.

The success of clubs playing on their own grounds again gave the First League competition on Saturday its chief characteristic. It is doubtful whether in any season the advantage of playing at home has been more completely demonstrated. The exceptions on Saturday to the ills that befel most visiting teams were two—at Sunderland where Burnley, who are in great from just now, won ; and at Bolton, where the Cup holders for once shook off their bad luck and defeated the Wanderers. But it is Aston Villa with whom the public is mostly concerned. And on Saturday some surprise was created by the inability of the Villa to beat Wolverhampton Wanderers, particularly as the match was being played at Birmingham. The drawn game of one goal all is to a certain extent explained by the fact that the Villa after establishing a lead had one of their men put out of the fight, and the Wanderers managed to get all even while this Villa man was off the field. Aston Villa's position at the head of the League is not so strong as it was ; but it must not be forgotten that Everton, even if they are only one point behind, have exceeded the number of the Villa's matches played by two. Mention has been made of Burnley going strongly, which is wholly justified by the third position which Burnley hold in the League list. Among the most remarkable results on Saturday was the four to one win of Notts County over Bury ; Bury had been doing extremely well, whereas Notts County had rather dropped their game. Curiously the Notts Forest team also broke their run of ill-luck by going to Bolton and winning, but even this success leaves the English Cup holders far down in the table of results. Otherwise the course of most of the games went in the way expected. The huge crowds at the various grounds were further testimony of the keen interest aroused by the competition ; but very soon the League Championship will have a big rival in the affections of the football public, for the Association Cup has run through its first course and the second series begins in January, when the people generally will throw heart and soul into the English Cup play. The draw for the first round of the Cup will be made on Monday, the ten winners of the qualifying competition going into the hat with the twenty-two exempted clubs. It ought to be pointed out that the stormy weather interfered with the precision of the football,

RESULTS TO DATE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Aston Villa	14	10	1	3	36	13	23
Everton	17	9	4	4	25	17	22
Burnley	16	8	3	5	27	18	21
Notts County	15	6	3	6	26	19	18
Sheffield United	17	4	3	10	22	24	18
Blackburn Rovers	16	7	6	3	30	26	17
Bury	15	7	5	3	21	21	17
Sunderland	15	7	6	2	23	21	16
West Bromwich Albion	16	6	7	3	22	20	15
Liverpool	15	7	7	1	19	15	15
Wolverhampton W'drs	16	6	7	3	21	22	15
Derby County	16	4	5	7	26	32	15
Stoke	17	6	8	4	22	30	14
Preston North End	19	4	9	6	24	32	14
Notts Forest	16	4	7	5	16	21	13
Sheffield Wednesday	15	5	7	3	16	25	13
Newcastle United	16	3	9	4	22	26	10
Bolton Wanderers	15	3	8	4	16	26	10

The Aston Villa vs. Sheffield Wednesday match was stopped before time owing to darkness, and is not included in the above table.

RESULTS TO DATE

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Manchester City	14	9	2	3	34	18	21
Newton Heath	14	10	3	1	29	20	21
Leicester Fosse	25	8	3	2	25	19	18
Burslem Port Vale	13	8	4	1	21	10	17
Walsall	14	6	3	5	32	15	17
New Brighton	12	5	1	6	24	15	16
Woolwich Arsenal	13	7	5	1	25	16	15
Small Heath	12	6	4	2	37	17	14
Glossop North End	11	5	4	2	27	16	12
Lincoln City	12	5	5	2	19	17	12
Burton Swifts	12	5	5	2	25	24	12
Luton	6	5	1	0	22	10	11
Barnsley	11	3	6	3	16	15	9
Grimsby Town	11	3	6	2	15	26	8
Loughborough	11	2	7	2	6	31	6
Blackpool	11	2	9	0	12	30	4
Darwen	11	1	8	2	8	38	4
Gainsborough Trinity	13	0	10	3	15	34	3

Lancashire's hopes of carrying off the Rughby Union Northern county championship were dashed at Liverpool on Saturday. It was anticipated that the representatives of the Red Rose had a difficult task before them and there was no great confidence about winning, but a rather better forward display was expected. This as usual, was the key of the situation. Northumberland were undoubtedly superior behind, and it was just the turn of the balance forward on which everything depended. Northumberland had the better eight, and Taylor and Lockerby were thus able to get the ball away repeatedly. Taylor is one of the marvels of the game. He is playing now as well as he ever played in his life, and is again certain of international honours.

Mr. N. L. Jackson has resigned his post as hon. secretary of the Corinthian Football Club, and Messrs W. J. Oakly and G. O. Smith have been elected to succeed him. The famous internationals are equally popular with amateurs, professionals, and the general football public ; and the choice is generally regarded as a very happy one. Mr. Jackson has been an indefatigable officer of the club, and he will no doubt be missed. For many years he has acted as "guide, philosopher, and friend" to the famous band of amateurs, and much of their success has been due to his untiring efforts. Mr. Jackson has been one of the most prominent figures in the arena of football politics in recent years, but he lost touch with the public by his action in connection with the famous "scratch team" dispute, and his retirement has not altogether come as a surprise.

The first League officials arrived at a singular decision the other day in connection with the Aston Villa and Sheffield Wednesday match, which was stopped ten and a half minutes before time on account of darkness. There had been a delay in starting owing to the late arrival of the referee. Wednesday held what seemed like a winning lead when the game was stopped, and they contended that only the time short should be played if the League decided that the teams should again meet, whereas the Villa asked that the whole game should be replayed. The League agreed with Sheffield Wednesday, but compelled them to pay Aston Villa's travelling and hotel expenses if they decided to make the journey for the ten and a half minutes' play. If they declined to do this, the result is to stand as at the time the game was stopped. The question is, what will the Villa do in view of their draw of Saturday ?

A cricket match, between New South Wales and Tasmania was concluded at Sydney on December 12, the former winning by an innings and 487 runs. Tasmania, on going in first, were disposed for 130. McKibbin took five wickets for 64, and Noble, who performed the hat trick, five for 25. New South Wales then went in and made 839, Iredale scoring 196 and Trumper 292, not out. Tasmania, in their second innings, made 222, McKibbing taking five wickets for 93 runs, and Howell three for 42.

It appears from a report in "Golf" that at the annual meeting of the Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society it was announced that Mr. J. T. Cunningham had presented the Society with the veritable two wooden clubs "used in the historic game played from the middle of the Burgess Society's Clubroom at Bruntsfield Links to the top of Arthur's Seat." When the great exhibition is held at Glasgow in 1900, perhaps we shall have an opportunity of inspecting these venerable relics. Cannot other golfers be induced to do curious things with their clubs during the next year in order that there may be a fair show ? "The enthusiasm of its devotees is so great" (if I may borrow a phrase that gives me a kind of pleasure) that in the interests of golf someone should be induced to drive a ball from John o' Groats to Land's End. The club, or the remains of it, would be a deeply interesting spectacle at the exhibition. A golfer, writing to "Golf" from Nairn mentions, apparently as a recommendation, that up to November 17 it was so hot that he "had to golf in pyjamas." One wonders what this gentleman would wear playing on Indian links. Perhaps he would not be allowed to go on the links.

THE "Daily Mail" narrates a curious instance of verification of the "thirteen" superstition. One of the passengers of the ill-fated Mohegan wrote on starting to his friends : "I am not superstitious, but if there is any ill-luck about the number thirteen I ought to get it this journey, as I have taken No. 13 cabin and paid £13 for it." He was drowned, and the friend who identified his body found it was the thirteenth in the line of corpses. This piece of news was published by the "Mail," on the thirteenth of the month."

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

AFTER the fatigues of the previous day attendant upon the various functions in which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon took part, Saturday was passed in a comparatively peaceful manner. In the morning Lord and Lady Curzon as well as the Government House party were photographed by representatives of the firms of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd and Raja Deen Dayal and Sons. A portrait of Lady Curzon and her two children was also taken by Mr. W. Bourke, of Messrs. Hammes Co. The Hon'ble Mr. James, member of his Excellency the Governor's Council, paid a visit to the Viceroy-elect ; similar honour having been granted to Sir Charles Ollivant on the previous day. The only function of public interest that engaged the attention of H. E. Lord Curzon on that day, was the reception, in the afternoon, of a deputation of half a dozen gentlemen, who waited upon his Excellency to present their claims in support of the scheme for

THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY

The deputation consisted of the Provisional Committee of the proposed University, among whom being the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, chairman ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade ; Mr. T. J. Bennet ; the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan ; the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna ; Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata ; and Mr. B. J. Padshah, Honorary Secretary. The proceedings were conducted in private. The press being subsequently supplied with a precis of what transpired at the interview. The members of the deputation having been introduced to Lord Curzon, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy read the following address :

To the Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., M.A., F.R.G.S., Viceroy and Governor-General Elect of India.

May it please your Lordship.—We, the undersigned have been deputed by the Provisional Committee of the Imperial University or Research Institute (proposed to be established in India for the purpose of Post-graduate Instruction in higher Scientific and Technical branches of learning) to submit the following representation for the favourable consideration of Your Lordship :—

1. Frequent references have recently been made in Convocation addresses at the Indian Universities and elsewhere to the defects of the present system of higher education in this country ; and it has been felt that some of our graduates ought to be trained for the higher branches of Scientific Research, to enable them to help the industrial development of which the country stands in such need.

2. Our colleague and townsman, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, had his own thoughts turned in the same direction for some years ; and about two years ago in connection with a family settlement of his property which he contemplated he decided to offer a property representing a capital of thirty lacs, and calculated to yield a yearly income of about 1-1-4 lac of rupees, on trust for an Imperial University or a Research Institute which will, with the help of the Government, the Native States, and the public generally, supply this long felt want of a higher course of Post-graduate Instruction in Scientific Research to the best students of our existing Universities. He consulted his friends in England and India, and as the result of the advice received from them, he made his offer to His Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, under certain conditions.

3. The original idea was to incorporate the existing Bombay University in the new Institute, and to open its classes to the students of the other Universities. But it was found difficult to give effect to this idea ; and, with the full concurrence of His Excellency the Governor, the scheme of a separate University or Institute, open to the graduates of all existing Universities, and fully equipped with the necessary staff of teachers and appliances, such as Laboratories, Museums, Libraries, &c., was taken into consideration.

4. A Provisional Committee composed of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. Tata, the Director of Public Instruction and other experienced gentlemen, official and non-official, has been formed, and they have prepared a Draft Bill for the approval of the Government of India, together with a scheme of studies and estimates of probable initial and annual expenditure. We submit, herewith, the result of their deliberations in the shape of the accompanying Draft Bill and the three-fold division of studies, (i) Scientific and Technological ; (ii) Medical and Sanitary, and (iii) Educational and Philosophical

5. Your Lordship will perceive from the accompanying papers that the initial expenditure required comes to about 15 lacs, whilst the annual charge in these departments (when fairly equipped) will require three lacs of rupees. Mr. Tata's offer can go but a little way in furnishing the funds required for the scheme elaborated by the Committee. Both Mr. Tata and the Committee, however, hope that, if your Lordship's Government promises its support, and the scheme is fairly placed before the Native Princes, the several Local Governments and the public generally, it will meet with such support as to ensure the chance of its being started at an early date, not, perhaps, equipped in all its departments, but certainly in the more important ones. As more funds are forthcoming, and special chairs are founded by public and private munificence, other departments will be taken up, and the scheme developed to its full measure. The Committee are aware that the scheme of studies they have drawn up, and the provision they propose to make for the teaching staff, will admit of modifications and corrections when actual work begins. But, subject to such modifications, the scheme will, it is hoped, furnish a general idea to the Government and the public of what is hoped to be accomplished.

6. It is to the Draft Bill, prepared by the Provisional Committee, which is intended to be the Charter of the new University or Institute, that we beg Your Lordship to give a sympathetic consideration. As the endowment is to be made in connection with a family settlement and as the investments are intended to be in landed and house property, special legislation is necessary to give effect to both these objects. This special legislation is also necessary with a view to confer upon the new Institution the power of granting degrees and diplomas, without which its effective working and popularity cannot be ensured. We are instructed that as the funds are intended for an Institution, the benefits of which are intended for all India, including Native States, this legislation would have to be undertaken by this Supreme Council, more especially as the power of control and regulation are in the ultimate resort left to the Government of India. This Institution will be Imperial in its character, and will, therefore, have a claim for special consideration upon the Supreme Government. As it will take up the students in their Post-graduate course of studies, it will not, in any way, interfere with the working of any of the existing Universities, and thus there is no room for conflict of authority with vested interests.

7. The Committee further request that the Government of India will see its way to sanction a grant-in-aid to the annual expenditure of the proposed Institute. The recent debates in Parliament have shown that English statesmen of the highest rank fully recognize the importance of a new departure in the direction of imparting technical and scientific instruction in higher studies. And the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India gave expression to sentiments which lead us to hope that if Your Lordship's Government proposes to extend the grants-in-aid principle to the higher lines of study, the Secretary of State for India in Council will support Your Lordship's Government in this matter, which is of such immediate urgency in the interest of the further development of the country.

8. The Committee feel assured that the Native Princes will, in this matter, cordially co-operate with the Government of India. We are given to understand that there is already a large fund promised or collected for the Jubilee Health Institute, initiated by His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpore and to which some of the Native Princes have made large contributions. The object of that Institute is Bacteriological Research and it thus falls within the scope of the three departments of studies included in our Draft Scheme. There is some popular misapprehension as to the methods of Research favoured by that Institute, and it will be of great advantage if the Princes who have promised help to that Institute could be induced to join their resources to those made available by Mr Tata, and the funds of the two Institutes are consolidated together under the same management.

9. Besides this Health Institute there are considerable funds raised in the Punjab and Hyderabad (Deccan) for Research purposes and for the promotion of higher scientific and literary education. If Your Lordship's Government interests itself in the matter, and an amalgamation of these funds is to some extent possible, it will prove beneficial for the general interest of all India.

10. The Committee expect to be able to issue their appeals to the Local Governments, the Native Princes, the Chambers of Commerce, Mill-Owners, Engineers and other Associations in the country, shortly. The Rulers of two large Native States have been approached, and they are likely to give material help. But the Committee, however, feel that the success of such an appeal depends no less on Your Lordship's interest and sympathy than upon the measure of support the Government of India may feel inclined to extend to this Institution which will complete the work commenced forty years ago of the edifice of Higher Education reared by the generous instincts of the British Government for the prosperity and advancement of the people of this country.

In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Lordship for your kindness in receiving this deputation, on this the second day of your landing on Indian soil, to assume charge of your high duties. It is an augury of hope that Your Lordship's term of office will prove of the highest benefit to the people of this country in the years to come.—We have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servants,

E. T. CANDY, Chairman, M. G RANADE T. J. BENNET. D. MACKICHAN, BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, JAMSETJEE N. TATA, and B. J. PADSHAH, Hon Sec.

Lord Curzon said that he had carefully examined the representation, and though he could, of course, give no final answer to it, he could at all events assure them that the object which they had in view had enlisted his warm sympathy. In the first place he desired to recognise the great generosity and public spirit which Mr. Tata had shown in contributing so magnificent a sum for the promotion of a great public purpose. He himself, though he could lay claim to no special knowledge of the subject, had learnt in the course of some years' study of Indian questions, that there were gaps at both ends of the educational system of India, and it was the gap at the upper end which Mr. Tata by his generosity was anxious to supply. While he warmly sympathised with the object of the scheme, there were certain considerations which, without the least hostility to it, or without committing himself to any unfavourable opision in regard to it, he was desirous of eliciting information upon. In the first place, he desired to know if the Committee were satisfied that when they had got together a number of professors with high salaries, there would be a sufficient number of pupils for them to teach. He would be the last to say anything against paying professors on the most liberal scale. At the same time, it would be disappointing to have a number of liberally paid professors lecturing to empty classes. Then, again a good deal had been heard about the number of students turned out by Indian Colleges, who found it difficult to obtain remunerative employment Were the Committee satisfied that after a number of qualified chemists and scientists had been trained in the proposed institution, posts would be available for them ? He noticed that a reference was made in the memorial to the part that it was hoped the native Princes would take in assisting the scheme, and something was said about their co-operation with the Government of India. He should like to know what was in the mind of the Committee in relation to this aspect of their scheme, for anything like an effort on the part of the Government of India to influence the native Princes to contribute to it might be misunderstood. Anything like bringing pressure to bear upon them was of course out of the question. Then there was one branch of the proposed institute described in the scheme as philosophical and educational, about which he had some misgivings. It was proposed to expend sixty thousand rupees a year upon the salaries of professors to teach such subjects as methods of education, ethics and psychology, history and archæology and so on.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy responded to the invitation which his Lordship had given for information on certain points of the scheme. He explained in regard to his Lordship's inquiries as to the educational and philosophical branch that the idea of the Committee was to give in the first instance a completeness and rotundity to the scheme, and, therefore, although they scarcely hoped to carry it all out at once, they thought it best to include these subjects. His own personal opinion was rather in favour

Diamond Jubilee, the Dewan being confident, that such a union of forces would command the cordial approval of the Princes.

RECEPTION AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following are the names of those who attended the Reception held by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst on Friday night at the Government House in honour of Lord and Lady Curzon :—

EUROPEANS.

Abbott, Rev J E and Miss
Adam, Mr and Mrs J
Aitken, Capt and Mrs
Alcock, Mr H C, RN
Alexander, Major and Mrs
Alston, Mr and Mrs I
Anderson, Mr M H, 3rd B C
Anderson, Capt and Mrs L
Angus, Mr J , RA
Armstrong, Mr and Mrs C H
Ashby, Mr and Mrs and Miss
Aspinwall, Mr, Mrs J E
Back, Lieut, RN
Baird, Mr M P
Baker, Mr W L
Baker, Major, IMS
Baker, Lieut and Mrs
Balfour, Mr and Mrs J A
Barrow, Miss
Beaty, Miss
Baines, Mr E F E IMS
Barham, Rev C M
Benn, Miss
enn, Mr and Mrs Piercy
Berends, Chevalier Geo AE, Vice-Consul du Brésil
Beamish, Lieut-Col J M, RAMC
Bell, Mr W M
Beatty, Mr C A B, BDP
Binning, Mr
Bland, Mr and Mrs T A
Blandford, Miss
Blakeman, Mr W
Boyd, Lieut-Col, IMS
Booker, Mr A A
Brewin, Mr and Mrs Fred C
Britto, Dr and Mrs A
Briscoe, Major and Mrs, RA
Bromley, Mrs Herbert and Miss
Brooke, Miss
Brooke, Mr W J
Brooks, Mr and Mrs J C
Branson, Mr and Mrs R
Brackenbury, Mr W J W, 5th B L I
Bradbridge, Lieut E, WR
Burice, Mr T C, 29th BR
Burke, Mr T C, 35th BR
Burton, Mr Ade S, 22th B R
Butcher, Major and Mrs H T RA
Chrystal, Mr James P
Christie, Mr and Mrs, R I R
Childe, Capt and Mrs, I M S
Chevalier, Mr and Mrs
Carson, Mr C W C
Chapman, Mr R Corrie
Carnegy, Capt, D A A G
Carroll, Mr Michael T
Campbell, Sub-Lieut C O, R I M
Cameron, Mr Alastair
Candy, Miss
Clark, Miss
Coates, Lieut and Comdr, Odiarne U, R N
Comfort, Major S
Conden, Lieut J K, 18th BI
Conran, Capt W L, 29th BR
Couvela, Mr M A
Coverton, Prof A L
Coxhead, Capt T L, R A
Creighton, Mr J W, R N
Cunningham, Mrs
Coleman, Mr F M
Currie, Mr and Mrs
Dalton, Mr C
Davis, Rev T
DeQuadros, Miss
DeQuadros, Dr J B
Desilva, Mrs D M
DeSouza, F X, ICS
DeSouza, Mrs Lily
Dick, Mr J Moncrieff
Dimmock, Major and Mrs, IMS
D'Monte, Dr D A
Donald, Mrs M
Doderet, Miss
Dowson, Miss
Down, Mr J E
D'Silva, Dr D M
Dunbaday, Mr J H
Edwardes, Mr and Mrs S M, ICS
Efford, Mr and Mrs C F
Elchner, Mr G F P
Elton, Mr and Mrs C T
Evans Captain S, IMS
Evans, Mrs S Colin
Fawcet , Mr and Mrs
Fernandez, Mr A F
Field, Dr
Fleisker, Mr and Mrs
Forest, Mr and Mrs
Freeman, Lieut-Colonel
French, Capt H C, R A M C
French, Mr W C, 3rd Goorkha Rifles
Gad den, Mr and Mrs O, RIM
Gardner, Mrs and Miss
Garrett, Mr A J
Geil, Mr H G
Gibson, Dr
Gillespie, T D W, House Surgeon, J J Hospital
Glazebrook, Mr and Mrs N S
Gonsalves, Mr Gaspar
Gordon, Lieut I M
Gordon, Mr and Mrs N F, RA
Gordon, Miss
Gostling, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Green, Mr J
Greenbaum, Mr A A
Griffith, Mr J G, 2nd Bombay Lan
Grover, Mr P C, Shrop LI
Hampson, Mr Stanley
Hand, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Hall, Mr C N
Hathornthwaite, Prof J T
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs W F
Hall, Rev E S, C of Colaba
Hall, Mr W
Hutchinson, Sub-Lieut F, R I M
Harvey, Miss
Hamby, Mr M A, 1st K S L I
Hale, Mr and Mrs Seymour
Halliday, Mr C O, RE
Henderson, Mr and Mrs Hume
Hewett-Cooper, Lieut C T, RN
Hewer, Mr and Miss
Hew tt, Co dr G , R I M
Henderson, Lieut-Col and Mrs Hume
Heyman, Capt and Mrs Harry
Heyn, Mr and Mrs
Hicks, Capt J H, Shrop L I
Holland, Co dr and Mrs
Hoga , Mr and Mrs J P
Howard, 2nd Lieut C A, Shrop LI
Hojel, Capt Mrs, IMS
Howes, Mr
Hutchinson, Mr Sydney
Hunter, 2nd Lieut F F
Hutchinson, Sub-Lieut E
Humphrey, Mr John
Humphrey, Mr J, junior
Humphrey, Miss Elsie
Humphrey, Miss
Ingle, Mr and Mrs D M,
Jackson, Capt and Mrs
Jardine, Mr M R
James, Mrs C Carlcott
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs, R A
Joseph, Mr L
Jones, Major Turner, RE
Jordan, Capt R A, K's S L I
Kemp, Mr N W
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Clark
Kensington, Mr E C, 1st L I,
Khisty, Mrs B V
Knapp, Surg, RN
Lawrence, Mr and Miss
Leask, Capt and Mrs James
Le Geyt, Mr and Mrs W
Leslie, Mrs Arthur
Low, Miss
Low, Miss O
Love, Mr David K
Lund, Major, B V R
Luxmoore, Miss
Mangan, Mr and Mrs
Mama, Miss
Mayne, Major RE
Macconochie, Mr and Mrs
Mackichan, Rev Dr and Miss Marie
Mackichan, Miss
Macleod, Dr Lieut W H
Macmillan, Mr and Mrs
Marshall, Mr H A, RA
Martin, Mr James R
Mawson, Mr E O
Marsh, Dr
Marcham, Lieut
Meikle, Mr J G W
Meyer, Capt, IMS
McDonald, Mr
McAfee, Mr, Mrs and Miss
McCausland, Mr and Miss
Menzies, Capt
Mitchell, Major and Mrs
Mitarashi, Mr and Mrs J P
Miles, Capt
Millard, Miss
Montgomery, Major,
Moss, Capt O
Montagu, Lieut H B, RN
Morehead, Mr Max Wood
Moons, 2nd-Lieut A M
Moir, Mr E C, RA
Moir, Mr and Mrs
Muirhead, Mr and Mrs A
Napier, Miss
Naegle, Mr K E, 3rd S H C
Nicholson, Major and Mrs
Nomicos, Mr C G
Oliver, Mr Norman
Orpen, Mr C W McG, IMS
Painter, Mr H L, ICS
Payne, Mr Henry A H
Paton, Mr and Mrs Noel and Miss Ferrier
Pelle, Capt and Mrs
Pearse, Major, King's S L I
Pinhey, Mr A W S, K S L I
Playfair, Mr R W
Plank tt, Mr J W
Pilleton, Mr
Pollard, Mr C J K, RA
Prevost, Mr G H, 25th R R
Prevost, Mr and Mrs Frank
Priestley, Major RA
Proctor, Mr H E E
Raikes, Mr E B
Ramsay, Mr C W, R I M
Ransome, Dr
Rayner, Mr H L
Reddie, Mr and Mrs F A
Redding, Mr and Mrs, A R Ross
Reilly, Lieut-Col B L, I S C
Remy, de Mr, Consul General for Austria & Hungary
Reynolds, Mr and Miss
Richards, Mr W G, I M S
Richards, Mr Ernest C
Richardson, Lieut L H Royal Navy
Rivett-Carnac, Mrs Louis
Robertson, Mr L J
Rose, Mr and Mrs W J
Roughton, Major G W
Rozario, Miss M
Ryan, Mr T
Sassoon, Mr Silas E
Scott, Mr Basil
Skene, Mr William Forbes
Slater, Mr and Mrs J Sanders
Slater, Mrs M MacLanahan
Smith, Capt and Mrs J W
Smyth, Mr H L, 8LI
Smyth, Mr M Watson
Snell, Capt R G, BVR
Soares, Miss A
Spencer, Mr S B
Starling, Mr
Stephanos, Mr
Stevens, Mr Charles
Stevens, Mr Cecil
Stocker, Mr Percy, R N
Stranack, Mr, Mrs and Miss F D
Stranack, Miss Beryl
Strick, Mr J A, S L I
Strong, Mr H S, 5th B I
Symons, Mr and Mrs H
Townsend, Lieut C S, R N
Travers, Lieut Comdr F, R N
Towers, Mr G G
Tracy, Major and Mrs R A
Triscott, Mr J J R A
Turner, Mr and Miss
Turner, Capt and Mrs A F, B V A
Turkhud, Dr and Mrs
Twigg, Mr H J R, I M S
Underwood, Dr C H Freeman, M D
Underwood, Dr E F, M A, M D, D P H D
Vavasour-Lane, Major, R A M C
Vernon, Mr C V, S C S
Vernon, Mr and Mrs C J
Vincent, Lieut G H,
Viegas, Dr and Mrs A G
Waters, Lieut-Col, I M S
Wall ce, Mr
Watson, Mr and Mrs J P,
Watson, Mr and Mrs Ralph
Webster, Mr Cyril
Webb, Mr G R, and Mrs
Wilson, Capt W G, B V A
Wilson, Commander George, R I M, Port Officer
Wilson, Mr and Mrs P R
Will on, Mr Walter S J
Wilkin on, Mr H R H, BVR
Wood, Mr and Mrs
Woolcombe, Mr and Mrs Reg
Wrightson, Lieut C R N
Young, Mr Elton

NATIVES.

A D Colah, Mrs
A F Unvala, Mrs
Haji Abdoolsattar Haji Oomer Sons Mr
Abdeali, M H Hajili, Mr
Abdoo Razzak Bin Curtas, Mr
Abdul Karim Munshi, Mr
Abdulla R Sayani Mr
Afsar Jung, Major, CIE
Ahmed R Sayani, Mr
Abdu Hussin A'amji, Mr
Adamji Peerbhoy Mr
Ali Akbar Mr
Amaviava R Talcherkar, Rao Bahadur, Mrs and daughter
Anantrao Khanderao Raste, 1st Class Sardar
Ardeshir Hormusji Gasvala, Dr
B C Bhanjdupvala, Mrs
B E Gaisvala, Dr
B Hormusjee Dr
B Sangeeri Rao, Mr
Babu bai W N Moroba, Mrs
Balcrushnaji Bhaskerao Pitale, Mr
Balkrishna Bhiwajee Tanajee, Nachwa Patel, J B Mr
Batliwala, Mrs
Bhagwanlal Panalal, Mr
Bhalchandra Krishnaji, the Hon'ble Mr
Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Rao Bahadur
Bisni, Mrs and Miss
Bomonjee Byramjee Patell, Mr
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Byramjee Nowrojee Gamadia Mr
Byramjee Puddumjee Mr, and Mrs
Cham, Mr and Miss R A
C H J Rustomjee, Mr and Mrs
Chandulal D Jabhai, Mr and Mr
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Mr
Chunilal Veni'al, Rao Bahadur, CIE
Cursetjee, Mr and Mrs F N Davar
Curriabhoy Ebrahim, Mr
D K Patel, Mrs
D R Tata, Mrs
D R T ta, Dr
D R D Gazdar, Dr
Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kervala, Mr, Mrs and 2 Misses
Dady D Ghanty, Mr
Dalsukram Pranjivandas Khakar, Rao Sahib
Dhackji Cassinathji, Rao Bahadur
Dhanjisah Hormasjee Karaka, Khan Bahadur
Dhanbai Framjee Hormasjee Setna, Miss
Din haw Munchanji Panthakey, Mr
Dostmahomed Allana, Mr
Dwarkadas Bardi, Dr
Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr
Ewaji Othoojee Chothanee, Rao Saheb
Faji Amaji Khase, Mr
Gangadar Lakhmidas Khimji, Mr
Jamsetjee Curseteejee Dubash, Mr and Mrs
Jugandhas Purshotamji Mantri, Mr
K B Shroff, Dr
K D Wadia, Mr
K G Desai, Mr
Khambata, Dr Mrs and Miss
K ai Kahiruddin, Mr
Kumar Shri Samasingji Mr
Kalabhai Lalloobhai Mr
Kalkhoero N Kabraji, Mr
Kallandas Keshaodas, Mr
K A Peerbhoy, Mr
Karsondas Chubildas, Mr
K J Mantri, Mr
K E Katachanji, Dr
Kazi Gaisuddin, Khan Bahadur
Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, Rao Bahadur
Khoja Abdullah, Mr
Khimjee Ramdass, Mr
Khorsed M N Wadia, Miss
Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr
Lalji Bhimji Mr
Lalji Purshotamrai, Dowan Bahadoor
M Munchershah, Miss
M B Ghaswalla, Miss
M C Murzban, Mr and the Misses Mugaseth
M N Wadia, Mr
M R Setna, Dr, Mrs and Miss
Madhowdas Goculdas Pasta, Mr
Mahomed Hajeebhoy Lalji, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim, Khan Saheb
Mahomedbhoy Narsee Khairaj, Mr
Manajee Rajoojee, Mr
Manchershah Nowrojee Kapadia, Dr
Maneckshah J Taleyarkhan, Mr
Manockjee Framjee Hormusjee Setna, Mr and Mrs
Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mr
Mooraj Sujansing Bhagwanani, Mr
Motilal Jamnadas Shroff, Mr
Muncherjee C Murzban, Mr
Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, Mr
Mantri, Mr
N D Khandelvala, Khan Bahadur and Mrs
N H Chocksy, Dr and Mrs
Nagardas Narottamdas Navanati, Rao Bahadur
Nanabhai R Chichgar, Mr
Nagesh Vishwanath Pai, Mr
Nagindas Jamnadas Shroff, Mrs
Narayanrao Babasaheb, Meherban, Chief of Ichalkaranji
Narayan Trimbak Vaidya Rao Saheb
Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr
Noordin Ebrahim Noordin,
Navrojee Pestonjee Cama, Mr and Mrs
Nowrojee D Dhakmarvala, Mr
Nowrojee Jehangeer Gamadia, Mr
Omer Jamali Vuyani, Sardar
Pestonji Jehangir, Miss
Pestonji M Kanga, Mr and Mrs
Pestonji N Wadia, Mr and Mrs
Pherozshah Dastur, Mr and Mrs
Pherozo M N Wadia, Miss
Pooranmall Goolji Singhanee, Mr
Purshotam Harichand, Mr
Putlabai Nanabhai Macoondrao Javeri, Mrs
R Munchersha, Miss
R M Chichgar, Mrs and Miss
Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mr
Raja Raja Varma, Mr
R ghunath B Mulap, Mr
Rastamji M Master, Mr
Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, Mr
Rattonsey Karamsey, Mr
Rowjee V Shunkersett, Mr
Rowjee Mathurdas singji, Mr
Rustamjee J Jejeebhoy, Mr
Rustam M Powvala, Mr and Mrs
Rustomjee Dadabhoy, Dr
Rustom M Chichgar, Mrs
Rustom P Jehangir, Mr
S B Spencer, Mr
S S Bidlwala, Dr and Mrs
S S Missir, Mr
S V Bhandarkar, Mr
Sada ard T Kale, Mr
Sarabhai Vajshankar Gourishankar, Mr
Shantaram Vinayak Kantak Rao Bahadur
Shantaram Jagonnath, Mr
Shantaram Vithal, Mr
Shivaji Dharmaji, Mr
Shirkrishna Waseodewjee Warlikar, Rao Bahadur
Sorabjee Eduljee Wardee, Mr
Sulleman Abdul Wahid, Mr H
Sumatbai Nanujee, Mrs
Surrufally Mamooji, Mr
Tata, Miss
Thakardardas, Miss
Vamanrao Dam odarjee Pitale, Mr
Vassanji Tricumjee, Mr
Veerchund Deopchund, Mr
Vicaji Edulji Vakharia, Mr
Vinayakrao Dhundiraj Biwalkar, Mr
Virji Lukhmidas Khimji, Mr
Visanji Khimji, Rao Saheb
Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Mr
Vijbhucapdas Atmaram, Mr
Vijbhucandas, Miss
Vursonjee Munjee, Mr
Wamanrao Naoa Moroba, Mr
Wadilrao Crustnajee Wandekar, Rao Bahadur
Yusuf Abdalla Dharamsi, Mr

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

The Right Hon'ble Lord George Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy Designate of India, and Lady Curzon left Bombay at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening by a special train from the Victoria Terminus for Calcutta to assume the office of the Governor-General of India.

Major Baker-Carr., A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy and Colonel Fenn, C. I. E., R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, who had arrived in Bombay from Calcutta to receive the Viceroy-Designate ; as well as Lieutenant-Colonel C. Sandbach, Military Secretary ; Mr. Raper Lawrence, Private Secretary ; Captain Marker, Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. V. Meade, and Lieutenant, the Earl of Suffolk, Aides-de-Camp, accompanied Lord and Lady Curzon by the same train. During the thirty-six hours that their Excellencies stayed in Bombay, manifestations of loyalty and cordiality were evident amongst the people of all denominations residing in this Western Capital. Hours before the time fixed for the departure, crowds of people commenced to assemble along the roads by which Lord and Lady Curzon were to drive in State from Government House to the Victoria Terminus. The throng outside the station was one of the largest, all the available space on the footpath, siding the Municipal Offices being occupied by the eager spectators, seven or eight deep. The increasing crowd every moment threatened to encroach upon the public road between the two palatial buildings, and the police under Superintendent Holdway had an arduous task to perform in regulating the ordinary Saturday's traffic. None the less onerous duty devolved upon the Railway Police, who had to guard the entrance of the station. Early on Saturday morning, Mr. A. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager ; Mr. W. P. Ryan, the Station master, and Mr. Huard, the Traffic Inspector were engaged in getting up the special No. 3 platform. A portion of the space which leads from the Booking Hall to the platform, where the special stood, was roped off to keep it free from the ordinary passengers, who were present in large numbers. From the steps of the main entrance, through the Booking Hall and along the platform as far as the Royal Saloons, scarlet cloth was laid. Mr. G. A. Barnet, C. I. E., the Agent ; Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager ; Mr. W. P. Ryan, Station Master ; Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, Superintendent of the Railway Police ; Mr. Huard, Traffic Inspector ; and other officials of the G. I. P. Railway Company, had made all the arrangements for the conveyance of the new Viceroy from Bombay to Howra. The departure of Lord Curzon was of a private nature. The attendance of the heads of departments had been dispensed with, and a few officials, who had been asked to be present at the station through a Government notification, commenced to arrive at half-past 5 o'clock, and within a quarter of an hour there assembled in the booking hall the following officials and gentlemen :—the Hon'ble Mr. A Wingate, C. I. E., Acting Chief Secretary to Government ; Brigadier General F. Ventries, commanding the Bombay Distirict ; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Commissioner of Police ; Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs ; Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. G A. Barnett, C. I. E, Sheriff of Bombay ; the district staff consisting of Major C. P. Triscott ; Officiating Assistant Adjutant General ; Captain Carnegy and Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General ; Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart ; Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager ; Captain Wilkinson, Aide-de-Camp, to Lord Sandhurst ; Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, Supirentendent G.I.P. Railway Police ; Mr. H. J. P. Thompson, Secretary to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway ; and others. At a quarter to 6 o' clock a guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry with band and Queen's colour under the command of Captain Hicks, marched to the station with band playing and entering the platform in a single file, took up their position opposite the special. The arrival of the guard-of-honour, heightened the interest of the crowds, who cheered them as they marched along the road to the station. At half past 5 o'clock the Viceroy Designate and Lady Curzon, accompanied by Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, and Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp, left Government House in a carriage-and-four, with out-riders, Inspectors Flanagan and Cody of the mounted Police with a dozen sowars riding in the front and the Governor's Body Guards, under Captain Crawford, in the rear. The Viceregal Party started by Government House Lower Gate Road and emerging on to the Chowpatty Road, arrived at the Chowpatty Level-Crossing and thence to the Queen's Road, turning at the Church Gate Station, entered the Mayo Road As the carriage was driven down the Waudby Road, thundering cheers and clapping of the multitude proclaimed the approach of the Viceregal carriage towards the station. The applause of the populace continued until the carriage entered the portico of the Victoria Terminus. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, C. I. E. Mr. R. H. Vincent, and General Ventries stepped down and received Lord and Lady Curzon, as they alighted from the carriage. Mr. Wingate introduced the members of the government deputation, and other gentlemen assembled in the booking hall to Lord Curzon. As his Lordship walked through the booking hall, cheers of those assembled outside the area enclosed in the station, commenced and continued until the entrance to No. 3 platform was reached. The guard of honour presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. The Viceroy Designate then in company of Brigadier General Ventris, Major Richard Owen and the District Officers, went round and inspected the guard-of-honour who appeared smart, and presented a bold appearance. Lord and Lady Curzon, members of the staff and the railway officials then entered the special, which steamed out of the station admidst the repeated cheers from the ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled on the platform. The following railway officials accompained the Viceragal party in the special :—Mr. A, Muirhead, General Traffic Manager ; Mr. H. Wenden, Chief Engineer ; and Mr. Huard of the traffic department. The police arrangements from Government House to the station were perfect, being carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The special consisted of two Royal Saloons ; one General Traffic Manager's carriage, one composite carriage for Civil and Police Officers, one staff carriage, one secretary's carriage, one dining saloon , one cooking carriage, two luggage vans and two brakes. All, these, except the General Traffic Manager's Carriage, would run through Howra on the East Indian Railway. According to the arrangement made, the special was timed to arrive at Igatpuri at 10-58 p. m., on Saturday night. Leaving Igatpuri at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the special was to reach Narsingpur, at 10-53 p. m , the same day. At 4-53 on the following (Monday) morning the train left the latter station, reaching Jubulpur about two hours after. The special is expected to arrive at Howra at 3-57 p. m., on Tuesday (to-morrow). The train was to make a short halt at the following stations on the G.I.P. Railway:—Kalyan, for dress ; Wasind, for dinner ; Manmar, for tea ; Pachora, for dress ; Jalgaum, for breakfast ; Khundwa, for lunch ; Hurda, for afternoon tea ; Sohagpur, for dress, and Piparia, for dinner.

THE FRENCH IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some days ago an Arab arrived from Muscat who reported that a French vessel of war had visited Muscat and sailed from thence for Jissa in the Persian Gulf and that some French people had landed at Jissa and had obtained from the shaikh permission to occupy the Port of Jissa and to set up a coaling station there. This place Jissa is to the north of Muscat, and is an advantageous port from which to control the mouth of the Persian Gulf. The Egyptian papers to hand by the last mail, confirm the news reported by the Arab above mentioned, and add that the French whilst at Muscat presented the Imaum with a Curwan and several stands of rifles, and his son with a watch and other presents—besides giving his people presents. The Government of India and the Bombay Government do not seem to grasp the peculiar position the Imaum of Muscat occupies in reference to the territories belonging to that Potentate, although I have several times tried to explain it through your columns, and the laxity we evince in reference to our Islands of Korsack and Kishno in the Persian Gulf is apparently in the near future likely to bring us to grief in a manner least expected. It is not possible to go into details in the press as it may strengthen the hands of our adversaries, indeed since Sir Bartle Frere was Governor of Bombay, it seems to me our interests have been allowed to drift, and very little trouble is taken to preserve them. The whole of our energies seem to be directed to our parish politics, about plague and finance, but at a time like the present when Russia is menacing Persia by the assemblage of large bodies of troops on the border, it behoves us to be on our guard more than ever. I hope Lord Curzon will at once provide for the line of railway from Quetta to Seistan, so that in case of any Russian aggression, we may be in a position to frustrate it. His Lordship is well aware of the position we hold in the Persian Gulf, and has stated his views pretty plainly, so perhaps he will at once act in the way of strengthening our position in that direction. I fear very much, our coaling station at Bassadore on the Island of Kishno opposite to the great port of Bunder Abbas on the Persian littoral, is quite undefended.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON.

Hyderabad Deccan, Dec. 29. Major-General.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Handicap Allowances and Result of the Races sailed on Saturday :—

SHIP'S BOATS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'p	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
P & O ss Clyde's Cutter	...	Scr Officers, s s Clyde	5 14 45	1 59 45
H M S Magdala's Cutter	...	8 Mr G B Hazell	5 17 16	1 54 16

Course No 6, reversed—1st prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H's.	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Stella	...	2 Col H W Boyd, IMS	4 59 12	1 27 12
Turquoise	...	Scr Mr T S Luard	4 59 45	1 29 45
Chita	...	4 Mr E Comber	5 1 38	1 27 38
Janetta	...	14 Officers, R E	5 16 23	1 32 23
Mannikin	...	16 Officers, R A	5 17 41	1 31 41
Pixie	...	20 Messrs G E Howse and E R Smetham,	5 26 32	1 36 32

Course No 6, reversed—1st prize won by Stella, 2nd prize won by Chitta, and 3rd prize won by Turquoise

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 13 10
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5 18 15
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	5 21 22
Midget	Officers, R A	5 27 41
Teal	Mr W Murray	Gave up
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	Did not start

Course No 13, (3 times round)—1st prize won by Tomtit, and 2nd prize won by Lorna

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

A SHANGHAI correspondent, telegraphing on 13th Dec., states that Russia has acquired the Miao-tao group of islands, at the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, as a torpedo station. The acquisition of the islands by Russia places the approaches to Tientsin at her mercy.

On December 6, a gang of pirates made an attack upon the town of Hanoi, and in an encounter with the native and foreign forces four of the robbers were killed and six wounded, while between seventy and eighty arrests were made.

General Parsons, chief of the survey of the American Syndicate which is to construct the Grand Trunk Railway from Hankow to Canton, is making his preliminary survey of the line, accompanied by nine European assistants. If he meets with no serious opposition from the Hunanese, he expects to reach Canton by the beginning of February.

Particulars to hand of the murder of Mr. Fleming of the China Inland Mission, Kueiyang, in Kueichou province and of a native evangelist, shows that the deliberate and brutal assault made upon them was connived at by the officials.

The trial of Richard Toulmin at the U. S. Consular Court, Canton, for the muder of Cheng Lei San, comprador of the "Dosing," was concluded on December 13, the prisoner being sentenced to hard labour for life. Consul-General Goodnow ruled that the firm of Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton as representing the complainant in the case, be disallowed to practise in the U. S. Consular Courts in China until the witnesses' fees are lodged in the Court.

One of the most melancholy cases of undeserved misfortune that one could wish to come across is that of a Mr. Oldfield, whose name will be recognised by many among our readers as soon as we have mentioned that he was for thirty years connected with Messrs. Wren and Gurney's in Powis Square, as well as with Frost's, Scoone's, and other big coaching establishments in the capacity of teacher of geometry and drawing. Two years ago, Mr. Oldfield who had long suffered from gout broke down in health entirely, and had to give up all his work. His small savings dwindled away in the expenses of a long illness. His son, a most promising young artist, fell into consumption brought on by overwork in assisting his father and mother, and died a few months ago ; and when the furniture in the house had been sold stick by stick to provide the necessaries of life there remained nothing between the parents and absolute destitution. Mr. Oldfield was, in fact, negotiating for admittance to the work-house at Kensington when the father of one of his old pupils accidentally heard of his situation. By his liberality Mr. Oldfield is being maintained at a home in Bath, and his wife who had courageously endeavoured to help her husband by earning a few shillings with painting and needlework and such things as she could do while nursing a sick man at home, has been found a place as "lady help"—at a salary of £12 a year. An appeal has been made in *Truth* for the distressed couple, and it is hoped that Mrs. Oldfield will soon be provided with a more comfortable place, and that funds will be forthcoming to secure Mr. Oldfield a small provision for the remainder of his days. But there must be hundreds of his old pupils in India who have only to know of the circumstances in order to lend their assistance. No apology is required then for bringing forward the case ; and we need only add that subscriptions to "The Oldfield Fund," sent either to the *Pioneer* or to Captain H. V. Cox, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Infantry, Rajputana, will be duly acknowledged in this paper.

ABKARI PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr Nariman of the Abkari Department and Inspector Good of the Bombay Police prosecuted Chotoo Saj Mahomed, keeper of an opium club, and seven other Mahomedans before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging Chotoo with having in his possession twenty tolas of opium and its preparation in contravention of the Opium Act and the others with being members of the club kept by Chotoo. The defence was that the members purchased their own opium and gave it to Chotoo who prepared it into *Chandool*. The Magistrate inquired if the other accused, who were only members of the club, had committed any offence under the Act. Mr. Rustum Pestonji, Assistant Collector, who was in Court at the time, replied that no opium was found on them, but they were on the premises known to be an opium club, and were consequently arrested under section 15 of the Act. The Magistrate again asked what charge lay against the accused. Mr. Rustam said that, as far as he was aware, no actual offence had been committed by the accused. If the statement made by them was true, that they had bought their own opium, there could have been no offence, unless the opium they bought had been either smuggled or sold without a license. Government had given strict orders to supress such clubs and it was in accordance with those orders that the steps were taken in the present case. The Magistrate fined the keeper of the of club Rs. 50, remarking that it would serve as a warning to the conductors of such other clubs. His Worship added that he would in future deal with such cases so severely that he would hardly allow the offenders the option of a fine. The other accused were discharged.

Before the same Magistrate Aga Jan Mahomed was charged by Mr. Rustom with having in his possession twenty tolas of opium without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. The accused was arrested by Inspector Nariman in the farmer's house at Khara Talao with the opium in his possession. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Sullaka a Jewess, keeping a house of bad repute at Duncan Road, was prosecuted before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, for selling liquor without a license. A purchaser was sent to the accused's house with a marked rupee to buy a bottle of rum. The man having done this made a signal to the Abkari and Police officers, who were standing at a short distance from the place. They at once rushed into the house and on searching her room in the presence of a "Punch," found four bottles and three pints of diluted rum and a pint of brandy. The marked rupee was also found in the possession of the accused who was convicted and as this proved to be her second offence, was fined to pay Rs. 150.

THE BENEFITS OF INOCULATION.

DHARWAR'S TESTIMONY!

The Plague Commissioner's report on operations in the Dharwar district furnishes instructive reading. It runs as follows :—

During the week ending the 28th December the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Dharwar District increased to 1,417 and 1,240 against 1,302 and 1,062, respectively, in the previous week. There was also a proportionate increase in the number of infected villages, a fact which, the Collector observes, indicates not merely a sudden spread of infection, but the detection of plague in several villages in which it was concealed. In Dharwar Town also the Collector found on inquiry that in at least one ward there was concealment and importation of plague cases. Inquiries are also being made at Hubli which appears to be similarly situated. Effective measures are now taken to prevent repetition of such practices. A satisfactory progress was made during the week in the evacuation of infected villages, 172 out of 189 being completely evacuated.

Dharwar Town reported 6 indigenous cases and 2 deaths during the week. The total number of persons inoculated up to date is 18,309, of whom 9,884 have undergone double inoculation. The protection afforded by inoculation at Dharwar is shown in the following table :—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated	2,166	115	42
Twice inoculated	8,423	39	7
Uninoculated	*1,931	1,183	923

* Of these, 922 persons were exempted either because they had plague or owing to ill-health or old age.

Hubli Town had 41,623 inoculations, including 38,381 second inoculations. The uninoculated are reckoned to be 1,748. During the week there was 1 attack among the inoculated and 6 among the uninoculated, of which 4 were imported.

The protection afforded by inoculation at Hubli is exhibited in the following figures :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Twice inoculated	35,381	314
Once inoculated	5,242	169
Uninoculated	...	2,962
		2,571

The above figures are for the entire period of the epidemic to date. The numbers of the uninoculated of course decreased each week, the total population of Hubli being estimated at 43,371.

From Gadag Town 32 cases and 17 deaths were reported during the week. 10,204 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 4,310 were second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation at Gadag is shown in the following table :

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated	3,546	1	1
Twice inoculated	4,275	2	1
Uninoculated	13,835	68	45
Total	21,656	71	47

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	1	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	14	18
Total	22	18	121

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	5	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	3	2	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	4	7
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	5	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0

MANIFESTO BY SIR W. HARCOURT.

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN MORLEY.

On Tuesday Dec. 13 the *Evening News* announced the impending retirement of Sir William Harcourt. On Wednesday Dec. 14 an important correspondence between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley on the subject of the Liberal leadership, was published.

Sir W. Harcourt, in a long letter addressed to Mr. John Morley, and dated "Malwood, Dec 8," says he is informed that discussions are being raised, or proposed to be raised, in reference to the future leadership of the Liberal party. It seems to be supposed that this is a question upon which he ought to feel a great personal interest and some anxiety. So far as it affects himself, he feels no anxiety on the matter. His resolution is fixed to undertake no responsibility and to occupy no position the duties of which it is made impossible for him to fulfil. When Mr. Gladstone finally withdrew from the leadership of the party there were many considerations which would have led Sir William to desire relief from the burdens of office. He determined not to yield to such temptations—first, because he did not choose that it should be thought that he was governed by personal feeling; and, secondly, because he thought it his duty to remain at his post as Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to establish the public finances upon a just and equitable basis in the Budget of 1894. After the great defeat of 1895, in which Mr. Morley and himself suffered in common, there were not wanting again strong temptations to any who desired only their own comfort and freedom from toil to abandon a defeated army to its fate. That was not a course which commended itself to Mr. Morley or to himself. They rallied the broken ranks took their places again in the van of the Liberal fight, and inflicted on the overwhelming majority of the Government a remarkable defeat on the Education Bill of 1896. Their successes were due to the loyalty and united action of the Liberal party in support of those who led their force. A party rent by sectional disputes and personal interests is one which no man can consent to lead either with credit to himself or advantage to the country. After repudiating as false the insinuations that has allowed personal considerations to influence public action, and declaring that personal proscriptions have never been insisted upon by him as a ground for refusal of common action in the general cause, Sir William declares that he is not and will not consent to be, a candidate for any contested position. He has been content, in any position which has fallen to his lot, to do his duty towards the party which it has been his pride and pleasure to serve. If he has arrived at the conclusion that he can best discharge that duty in an independent position in the house of Commons, Mr. Morley will agree that a disputed leadership, beset by distracted sections and conflicting interests, is an impossible situation; and a release from vain and onerous obligations will come to him as a welcome relief. He requests Mr. Morley to make his letter known at once in order to remove any misapprehension as to his personal sentiments and position.

Mr. Morley, in his reply, which is dated "57, Elm Park-gardens Dec. 10," says he cannot feel the smallest surprise that Sir William has at last found it impossible to keep silence in a situation that may well have become intolerable to him. Nobody who has any real knowledge of the circumstances can suppose that at a single point since Mr. Gladstone's retirement Sir William was actuated by any other motives than those of genuine public spirit and unselfish zeal for the interests of the party. Mr. Morley declares that the greatest of the legislative successes of the late Government—the Finance Act of 1894—was Sir William's success, bears testimony to the manner in which he has faced all the difficulties and discouragements of leadership during the last three and a half years, and says that the stories about Sir William's singling out this or that personage as men with whom he would not co-operate are precisely the reverse of the truth. He is confident that every colleague who has shared the party counsels since the disaster of 1895 will join him in recognising the patience, persistency, and skill with which Sir William has laboured to reconcile differences of opinion and promote unity of action. "We are now," concludes Mr. Morley, asked to dismiss all this from our minds for no other reason that I know of than that you have not been able to work political miracles and to achieve party impossibilities. On the contrary, I, for one, feel bound to say how entirely I sympathise with the feelings that have drawn this letter from you."

In some quarters it is taken for granted that Sir William Harcourt's letters was one of resignation, pure and simple, but for the most part the opinion is held that it was rather in the nature of an ultimatum. Sir William Harcourt, in other words, demands an uncontested position. If that is accorded to him at the Birmingham Conference and elsewhere than the threat of resignation will be withdrawn. If not, he is resolved to lay down the leadership of the party in the House of Commons. The names mentioned in connection with the succession to the Liberal leadership are those of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley Mr. Asquith, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Birmingham to-day is anticipated with much interest.

Sir E. Grey, M. P., speaking, on Dec. 14, at North Shields, discussed Sir William Harcourt's letter. He asked why the right hon. gentleman had published it at this particular moment. If it was because the question of leadership was to be discussed by the National Liberal Federation, and Sir William had any idea that it was to be discussed in a spirit at all disparaging to himself, then his letter was neither unreasonable nor undignified. He bore testimony to the right hon gentleman's courtesy as a leader. Sir William had had to face great difficulties, but there was a position which was still more difficult, and that was the position in which Lord Rosebery was placed in 1894. Both these illustrations were needed to drive home the moral contained in Mr. Morley's letter. For himself, he had no desire to press forward the matter of the leadership, but if there was a desire that there should be one leader, then the decision must be left to the consideration of the party as a whole. If they were not prepared with practical unanimity to settle the question of the leadership altogether, then it would be much better to leave it alone.

Two further letters written by Sir William Harcourt and published on December 16 go to show that his letter to Mr. John Morley was intended as a definite announcement that he had resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. Writing to the secretary of the West Monmouth Liberal Association, Sir William says: The step which I have thought it necessary to take is one not adopted without regret, but is one which the situation rendered indispensable, and I shall hope, as an independent and private member, to render to the best of my ability a faithful service to the Liberal cause.

Speaking at Ealing yesterday, Lord Gerge Hamilton said that Sir William Harcourt's resignation would be received with regret by every member of the Ministerialist party, for "as a leader of the Opposition, he had shown great skill and consummate pluck and tact."

A MADMAN IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A rather exciting incident occurred at the Bank of England on Saturday night (Dec. 10) about eleven o'clock. A man rang the bell at the door opposite the Royal Exchange, and on its being opened, immediately forced his way in. He then stated that he desired to cash a cheque, and produced a torn note. He appeared strange in his manner, and the police were called to eject him. The man was removed by Constables 518 and 552 to the Cloak-lane Station, where he was charged with wandering apparently insane. He gave his name as William F. Taylor, and stated that his age was 35, and he lived in White Horse-road, Croydon. A five-chambered revolver, fully loaded, was found on him, and one of his pockets contained tin, bullets. He also had in his possession several articles of jewellery two pieces of £10 Bank of England note, £1, 1s. 11d. in cash, a disfigured sovereign, a guinea piece, a set of maundy money in a case and several gold and silver coins, one of which was Italian. Owing to the man's strange conduct, Dr. Thorp, of Southwark Bridge-road, was sent for, and certified that the prisoner was apparently insane. Taylor was thereupon sent in a cab to Bow Infirmary, where he will remain for about a week. A very respectable looking woman called on Dec. 11 at the police-station, and stated that she was the wife of Taylor, and that he had been out of business for some time and had also been ill. On Dec. 13 Taylor was charged with being a wandering lunatic, and Sir George Fandel-Phillips ordered his removal to the City Lunatic Asylum at Stone, near Dartford.

THE NEW REGIME IN CRETE.

The Admirals have published a proclamation to the Cretans announcing the establishment of a new regime and the terms of Prince George's appointment as High Commissioner, and adding that the arrival of the Prince will end their mission. They are happy to have contributed to the liberation of the island, and hope that under Prince George's rule its people may find union and prosperity.

The *Daily Mail* understand that the present British occupation of Crete will probably become permanent, though not on identical lines with our position in Egypt. It was hoped at first that we should be able to leave Crete at any early date, but it is now considered that the present state of affairs may result in an occupation which may last for many years.

A *Times* telegram announces that "the new Cretan flag will bear a white cross on a blue ground with a smaller white cross on a red ground in the top left-hand corner." The Turkish and Greek colours "will thus be combined."

INDIAN APPEALS BEFORE THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

On Dec. 10 the Judicial Committee gave judgment in the appeals "Fischer v. the Secretary of State for India in Council—Fischer v. Orr and another." These were two appeals from judgments of the High Court of Madras of April 30, 1896, and Lord Macnaghten, in intimating their lordship's decision, spoke at considerable length. The first appeal, in which alone the Secretary of State was interested, had reference to an order of the Government of Madras by which the collector of Madura was directed to cancel the separate registration of a certain village belonging to the appellant, known as Kondagal, and formerly part of the zemindary of Shivagans. For the respondents Mr. Cohen admitted that he could not justify the action of the Government, and their lordship allowed the appeal with costs in both Courts, and advised a declaration that the order of the Government of Madras of Nov. 14, 1891, was void and of no effect. The respondents in the second appeal were the lessees of the zemindary of Shivaganga. They were plaintiffs in the suit which was brought to recover a sum claimed to be due from the appellant to them as such lessees under the provisions contained in certain documents of title constituting or connected with the grant of the village of Kondagal. Their lordships allowed the appeal, and dismissed the suit with costs in the three Courts below, the respondents to pay the costs of the appeal.

On Dec. 10 the Committee dismissed with costs the appeals (1) Muhammad Mehndi Ali Khan v. Muhammad Yasin Khan and Others," an appeal from a decision of the Judical Commissioners of Oudh, affirming that of the Deputy-Commissioner of Suitanpur; and (2) "Muhammad Siddiq Khan and Others v. Muhammad Nasir-ul-lah Khan and Others," an appeal from a decree of the High Court of the North-West Provinces at Allahabad of June 11, 1895, varying a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Meerut.

On the same date their lordships had before them the case of "Bhugwandas Mitharam v. Rivett-Carnac (Administrator-General)" an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Bombay of August 13, 1895, reversing a judgment of Mr. Justice Candy's. One Hemanmal carried on business with Gokuldas in Scind and in the Persian Gulf until 1891. He left a widow named Hemabai, who, with Gokuldas, continued the business. In August, 1889, the appellant, Bhugwandas, was admitted into the firm. When the widow died, on Sept. 1, 1889, the partnership was dissolved, but the affairs of the firm were not wound up, and apparently her moneys were retained by the surviving partners, and employed in the concern. In 1890 an application for letters of administration was made on behalf of one Kissondas, then about ten years old, claiming to be the heir, but it was resisted by Bhugwandas, who alleged that Kissondas was not heir and that Hemabai left a will. No will was forthcoming, and the Court directed that the Administrator-General should take out administration without prejudice to any question, and made provision for the costs of all parties. In the meantime Gocuidas and Bhugwandas, as surviving partners, took proceedings in Bombay to recover certain debts owing to the business. Ultimately the amount claimed, came to about Rs. 28,000, was paid to a receiver appointed by the Court. In 1894 the Administrator-General took out representation to Hemabai and brought this suit against Gocuidas and Bhugwandas, claiming (a) to have the whole amount in the receiver's funds paid to him in his representative character, alleging that they had nothing to receive, but were in fact debtors to the partnership; and (b) if necessary to have the accounts of the partnership taken. Gokuldas did not resist the plaintiff's claim, Bhugwandas set up every possible defence. Mr. Justice Candy held that the Court had jurisdiction only in regard to the assets recovered in Bombay. He also decided that the plaintiff's right to a general account was barred by limitation, and he ordered the costs of all parties to be paid out of the fund in the receiver's hands, and divided the balance of that fund, as well as the moneys recovered, between the plaintiff and Bhugwandas giving the latter the proportionate share to which he would have been entitled, if the assets in dispute had been profits of the partnership. The High Court on appeal held that the jurisdiction of the court was not limited to the assets recovered in Bombay. Then they held that the suit was not barred by limitation. The Appeal Court ordered Bhugwandas to pay all the costs, and adjudged to the plaintiff the whole fund in the hands of the receiver. Although their lordships agreed with the Appeal Court in the main, they thought the proper course would be to direct an account to be taken of the partnership dealings and transactions, to inquire what was due to the estate of Hemabai in respect of her share as her death, and how the amount due to her estate had been dealt with, and if it appeared that such amount, or any part, had been employed in the business continued by the surviving partners, to direct the accounts of such business to be taken. Further consideration and costs must be reserved. That order would enable the Administrator-General to make such claim as he might be advised in respect of interest or profits since Hemabai's death. Bhugwandas must pay the plaintiffs costs up to and including the hearing by the lower Court. Each party must bear his own costs in the present appeal and in the Appeal Court. Their lordships would humbly advise Her Majesty that an order be made to that effect.

INDO-CHINESE LOAN.

BETTER TO CAST CANNONS IN FRANCE THAN MAKE RAILWAYS IN TONKIN.

The French Chamber on Dec. 15 adopted the bill authorising the Governor of Indo-China to raise a loan of £8,000,000, for railway extension in that Colony.

M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, asked the authorising of Parliament to issue the loan with the guarantee of the Government of Indo-China. M. Pichon, who energetically opposed the proposal, compared it with that made formerly for the Congo Railway, the cost of which was estimated at twenty-five million francs at the utmost, and which had already swallowed up sixty million francs. He declared (says the "Standard's" correspondent) that it was not in the interest of France to spend any more money on her Colonies. It was impossible to pursue at the same time both a Continental and Colonial policy. Parliament must choose between the two. It would, he said be better to cast cannons in France than to make railway in Tonkin.

M. Doumer, in reply, pointed out that M. Pichon's remarks were beside the question. France was not asked to make any sacrifices at all. The Government of Indo-China only demanded the authorisation to use the surplus of its Budget to guarantee the proposed railway loan of two hundred million francs. During the last two years the Colony had demanded no supplementary credit. Moreover, the country which was now completely pacified, wished to develop its natural wealth. The surplus in the Budget of 1897 had enabled the Colony to pay off its former deficits, in spite of the fact that great public works, such as roads and canals, had been carred out without the creation of new taxes. The Budget of the present year would certainly result in a surplus of at least five or six million francs. He was, therefore, sure the Chamber would not refuse to enable the Colony to develop its resources without costing anything to the Mother Country.

THE DALHOUSIE COLLECTION.

Several interesting articles were disposed of at the conclusion, on Dec. 8, of the sale of the collection of relics which belonged to the Marquis of Dalhousie. One was a gold-mounted smelling-bottle, which was originally given by Queen Victoria to the Duchess of Kent, upon whose death it was presented by Her Majesty to Lady Susan Broun Bourke, the daughter of the late Marquis. Another was a gold bracelet, with miniature portrait of the Queen, which was presented to the Countess of Dalhousie "from her sincere friend, V. R., 1843." In accordance with the desire of Her Majesty, both were purchased by the Dalhousie family, one for thirty and the other for sixty guineas. A quill pen used by the Duke of Willington brought 5½ guineas, and a pen which belonged to Sir Walter Scott was bought for 8½ guineas. The highest-priced article in the casket was a two-stringed necklace of 110 pearls, which realised 950 guineas. A diamond bracelet, with pendant, containing 130 stones, reached £200, a Limoges enamelled hexagonal salt-cellar 220 guineas, and a belt, jewelled with emeralds and rubies, £111. The *Daily News* says:—"In connection with the sale of the 'Dalhousie Collection' of Indian curios, it may be well to state that it is not taking place at the instance of the Dalhousie family. The curios, which were the property of the Marquis of Dalhousie, were left by him, not as heirlooms to his successors in the Dalhousie title, but to his only surviving daughter, who became successively Lady Connemara and Lady Susan Broun. The sale is being held by order of Lady Susan's widower, Dr. Briggs-Broun."

Here is an amusing story about the late Mr. William Black, which is printed in the "Yorkshire Post." There lingers in Oban a legend to the effect that one hot day he went to a quiet place out of sight to swim. He undressed in a remote part of the rocks. When he was in the water, a lady, deeply immersed in a blue volume, which was "The Princess of Thule," came and sat unwittingly near his clothes. The swimmer, tried with his exercise, was anxious to return to his garments; but the lady on shore was far too engrossed with the fortunes of Princess Sheila to heed the coughing intimations of his presence. Presently matters came to a crisis. A sportsman passed along the rocks and discerned Mr. Black's dark head bobbing above the waves. He took it for a seal, and was taking a deadly aim, when Mr. Black jumped up in the water and implored: "Don't fire. H'm a human man."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

With regard to the efficacy of Tesla's torpedo in practice several objections have occurred to us or been raised by others. To begin with, the torpedo is steered from the ship or shore by the operator, who sends the electric waves while keeping his eye on two poles at the bow and stern of the craft. Now these poles will be difficult to see for more than a mile, and especially in rough weather, which, by-the-way, will also interfere with the reception of the electric waves by the torpedo. In thick weather the operator will not be able to see the poles of the torpedo at all. Again, what the operator can see the enemy under attack can see, and take his precautions. Moreover (and this is an objection which we have pointed out in the case of the "wireless telegraph" for secret messages), the enemy can influence the torpedo by electric waves sent out from an adjustable apparatus of his own, and either neutralise the controlling waves from the shore, thus deranging the action of the torpedo, or else turn it into another course altogether. In a naval battle such torpedoes might prove as dangerous to friends as enemies.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Mascart, the well-known French electrician, brought forward a method of enabling a ship to tell its position off a coast in thick weather or darkness. The plan was invented by a French electrician in Turkish employment. It consists in connecting two shore stations at some distance apart by a telegraph wire or cable permitting an electric current to control the acoustic fog or night signals of the stations and make them simultaneous. Suppose one station emits the note "Do" and the other "Me," a person on board the ship will readily distinguish them, and whether they are heard by him simultaneously or one after the other will depend on the position of the ship with respect to the stations. The interval of time between the sounds multiplied by the known velocity of sound in air will give him the difference in his distances from the two stations.

The "green ray," an optical phenomenon which has been made the foundation of a story by Jules Verne, is a flash of greenish light seen as the limb of the sunrises or sets under certain conditions of the atmosphere. The sea horizon is good for observing it, but the effect is occasionally seen in the Alps or other mountains, and according to Piot Bey in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, it is often to be observed in Egypt, from the point of the Delta to Alexandria of Suez, both at rise or set of sun. The ray is distinctly visible, and always of an emerald green; which is brighter as a rule at sunrise than sunset. At sunset, when the eye can follow the effect better, the ray sometimes appears longer and ultimately takes a blue tinge.

This blue ray has also been observed preceading the green ray at sunrise, for example, by Mr. William Goff, near the ruins of Memphis, not far from the stepped pyramid of Saggarah. He even thinks the ancient Egyptians were familiar with it, because in monuments of the fifth dynasty and others the sign "Kha," representing the rising sun, has the outer streak of a blue colour, and the two inner streaks are green. Their writings also speak of the greenness of the sun on rising and they liken it to an emerald. It is evident from all this that the "green ray" is an objective, not a subjective phenomenon, and that the horizon of the sea has nothing to do with it. Nevertheless, the state of the atmosphere evidently has to do with it, and that of Egypt, ordinarily pure, seems to have much, for the ray is seldom seen elsewhere on land.

Professor Grassi is said to have discovered the bacillus of malaria fever. The professor has a bacteriological laboratory at the hospital of Saint Esprit, Rome, and has, therefore, good opportunities of studying the subject. The bacillus is thought to be the parasite of an insect belonging to the mosquito family. We may add that the American surgeons, Geddings and Wasdin, have gone to Havana to study the yellow fever.

From the final report of the Committee of the British Association on oysters and other shellfish, it appears that the Colon bacillus and typhoid organisms frequently occur in oysters, especially those living near the outfalls of drains. Certain greenish oysters are particularly unhealthy owing to the presence of copper and leucocytes. In the opinion of the Committee, however, the oyster, with proper regulations for its culture under qualified supervision, can be restored to its proper position in public estimation as a useful, delicate, and nourishing food.

Henry De Morgan the American archæologist, is responsible for the view that the ancient Egyptians had an Asiatic origin. Of late this hypothesis has been controverted by many eminent anthropologists who claim that Egyptian civilisation comes directly from the New Stone Age people of that part of Africa, and has only been influenced by Asiatic culture. Among those who support this view are M. de Bissing, in "L'Anthropologie," Dr. Fraas, of the German Anthropological Society, the Russian Professor Anontshine, and Schweinfurth the traveller. It is in accordance with Professor Sergi's hypothesis to the effect that the earliest Egyptians came from Somali land or somewhere up the Nile in the region reconquered by the Sirdar. For aught we know, Khartoum may be the "cradle" of the North African and Southern European race; or certain elements of it, at least.

The useful beetle known as Novius cardinalis, and employed in California to eat up the "white or fluted scale" insects of the orange groves, has been exported to Portugal for the same purpose. The beetles were packed in moss with a quantity of scale insects to eat and sent by mail to Lisbon. Only a few reached their destination alive, but they are prolific, and in a few months thousands were available for work on the scale insects which infest the orange groves of the Tagus.

Prince Aibert of Monaco is building an observatory in the Vzores, latitude 40° N., and it is hoped that useful work will be done, far from disturbin electric lights and tramways, in relation to the magnetic state of the Atlantic area.

It is proposed to raise a memorial to Clerk Maxwel in the parish church of Corsock, near Edinburgh. Maxwell was descended on one side from the Clerks of Penicuik, near Corsock, and on the other from the noble family of Maxwell. Corsock church was the "kirk" of Maxwell as a child, a Sunday School teacher, an elder, a trustee, and a donor; so it is a fitting place for his monument. The world is only coming to appreciate the splendid mathematical genius and beautiful character of this man, who appeared so humble and modest that you would have passed him on the street without taking the least notice of him. Yet his mathematical researches in electricity are the foundation of all our modern developments, such as Herzian waves, Rontgen rays, wireless telegraphs, and Tesla torpedoes. He had not the vehement energies of Lord Kelvin; he was a gentle soul but his genius was perhaps equally high and penetrating, and his work will remain as long as Kelvin's. Had he lived he would have been the only possible successor of Kelvin in the world of electric and mathematical science.

Dr. Hergesell, of the Meteorologischen Landesinstitut of Alsace-Lorraine hastried a new registering kite for meteorological work. It is the device of Herr H. L. Nikel, of the Vienna Flugtechnischer Verein and is 23 feet long by 13 feet wide. It is really a string of eight crescent-shaped kites in tandem and has a surface of 129 square feet. It has a tail or landing line like that of a balloon and 33 feet long. A dynamite bomb was exploded in the air to show that the kite could be used for producing rain by means of explosives.

It is recommended that fishermen should imitate their Dutch brethren and kill their fish on reaching shore, not leave them to die of suffocation, which is not only less humane, but makes the flesh of the fish not so good.

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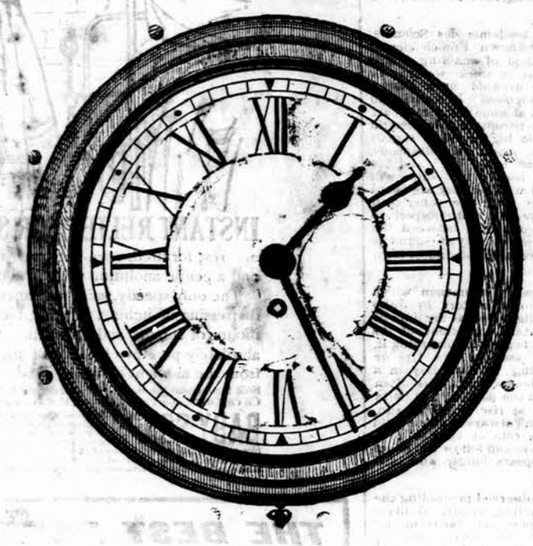

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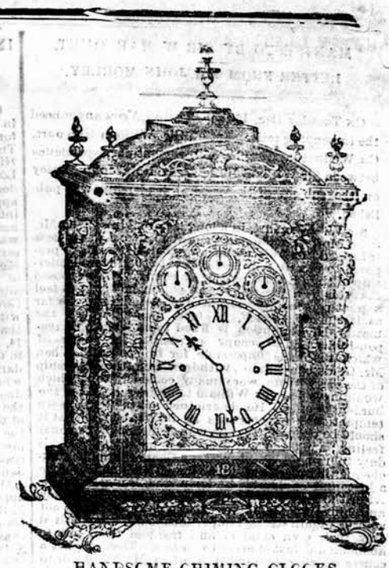

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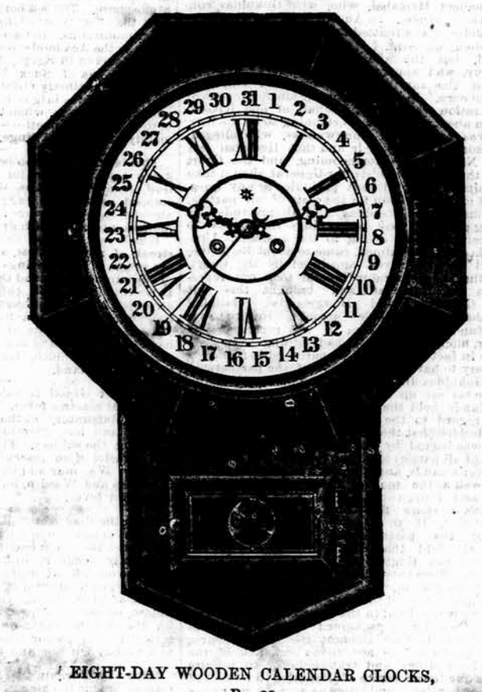

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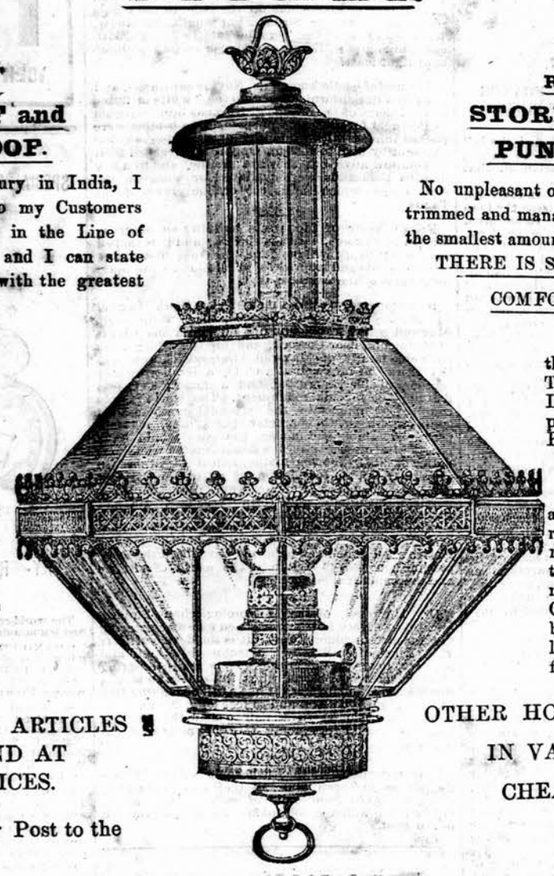

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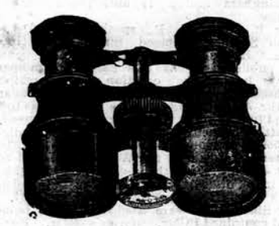

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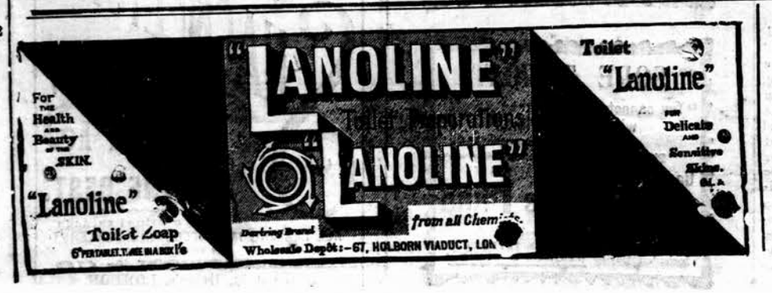

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